FIRST EDITION.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republican primaries in New York city to elect delegates to the State convention, which meets at Utica on the 21st inst, were held last night in the Assembly Districts. Everything passed off quietly. Among the delegates elected were Thurlow Weed, from the Seventh Assembly District, and Henry Clews and Attorney General Barlow, from the Sixth Assembly District.

A few straight-out Democrats had a convention in Wayne, Michigan, yesterday, and nominated a full county ticket, Lester R. Brown for Congress, and selected delegates to the Louisville Convention.

Col. Dick Thompson addressed a very large audience of Republicans last night at the wigwam in Evansville, Ind. He was escorted to the hall by one hundred torch bearers. He spoke until nearly midnight to a large audience. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

The New York *Herald* says of the colored meeting at Cooper Institute on Thursday night that Saunders, the negro Democrat, met with scant comfort, and no courtesy, but was called a liar, a traitor, and Judasite; and it is evident, from the proceedings that Greeley will encounter the opposition of the entire colored vote in the State of New York.

Henry A. Wise will soon address the Democrats of New York city.

The Republicans of San Francisco, Cal., have nominated Charles Clayton, the present Federal Surveyor of the Port of San Francisco, for Congress. A third candidate will probably be nominated by the Independent Republicans.

The Democratic and Liberal wigwam at Jeffersonville, Indiana, was dedicated last night.

Governor Blair, of Michigan, made a speech last night at a Liberal Republican meeting at Jackson, in reply to Postmaster General Cresswell.

E. M. Chamberlain, chairman of the Labor Conference, has issued a call for delegates to the Labor Convention at Philadelphia on the 22 inst.

The Alabama Liberal and Democratic State Executive Committee, after a conference at Talladega, coalesced and nominated the following mixed ticket: For Electors at Large, C. C. Langdon, of Mobile, and R. A. Rickett, of Lauderdale, Democrats, and W. B. Figures, of Madison, and W. G. Hatchett, of Montgomery, Liberals. There are no Liberals on the State ticket, because the State nominations were made before the Baltimore Convention; but the support of that party is pledged to the ticket notwithstanding.

At the convention at Cleveland, Tennessee, D. M. Key, of Hamilton, was nominated as Democratic candidate for Congress from the third district. Mr. Key is an original secessionist.

In reply to a note from a number of colored citizens to Wendell Phillips, inviting him to address them on the political issues of the day, Mr. Phillips declines to speak, but gives his views in a long letter, in which he favors Grant for President in preference to Greeley, although he agrees with Sumner in regard to the San Domingo affair.

The important points seem to be settled by the August elections thus far. The colored voters cannot be seduced from their support of the party that gave them freedom and citizenship; and the old Democrats cannot be relied upon for the candidate that has no recommendation for them except that he opposes Grant.

We can guess what made Banks come out for Greeley. Dick Taylor wrote him a love letter couched in about three words: "My dear old Quartermaster—If you don't help us regain the Lost Cause by supporting old Horace, I'll blow that Red River cotton spec. on you. Dust! Yours, Liberal Dick."

The long speech of Mr. Greeley at Portland, Maine, on Wednesday, and telegraphed to the GAZETTE of yesterday morning, was carefully written out by its author before its delivery. This is something unusual for him, and shows he regarded the occasion an important one and the speech a campaign document.

Mr. Sumner, on his return to Boston after the session of Congress, has been usually received with great consideration; and the most prominent men of the State have hastened to congratulate him on his services, and honor him with compliments. The story of his return to his native city on the 14th, is told by a correspondent:

"Instead of the distinguished gentlemen who have been wont to crowd his quarters only a beggarly crowd of Greeleyites were on hand. The demonstration of the Irish, the chief thing which has come over his relations with the people of Massachusetts and their leaders was too much for his spirits, and to-night he is prostrated and unable to receive any one at his apartments. He is quite worn down, which he has never experienced, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether he can bear up under it. He is not a man without a country, but it is only too apparent that he is a Senator without a constituency."

The Hon. Tom Murphy has made an amusing bet with the Hon. Larry Jerome on the Presidential election. The conditions are as follows: If Horace Greeley is elected in November Mr. Murphy undertakes to pay $500 to Mr. Jerome. If he is defeated and Grant receives the Presidency for another term, Mr. Jerome undertakes to wheel a wheelbarrow seventy-five times round the race track, a distance of more than seventy-five miles. There is no stipulation as to whether the wheelbarrow shall be loaded, or as to the time in which Mr. Jerome is to perform his task in case he should lose the bet. The Hon. John Chamberlin is to provide all the refreshments he might need during his weary pilgrimage round the race course.

There are four State tickets in the field in Louisiana, two Greeley factions dividing on Warmoth and anti-Warmoth, and two Grant factions dividing on Casey and anti-Casey. The candidates for Governor, and their classification, are Colonel John Enery, of Ouachita, anti-Warmoth; Colonel Davidson B. Penn, of New Orleans, Warmoth; Colonel William Pitt Kellogg, of New Orleans, Casey; P. B. S. Pinchback (colored) of New Orleans, anti-Casey. It is likely there will be a consolidation on all sides before the election.

"Broadway," the correspondent of that cool headed Greeley paper the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writes from New York as follows, as to one element of Greeley's strength and weakness in the metropolis:

"The fear of Irish ascendency in New York has made many people apprehensive of the success of Greeley. The Irish politicians of this city are a bad set—unprincipled, corrupt, drunken, insolent and vulgar. We have suffered from their domination for the greater part of twenty years. A large proportion of the "Ring" robbers were Irish, and they were always sure of controlling the Irish vote in their interest. This vote put Tweed in the State Senate after his robberies had been exposed, and it has always kept our Common Council filled with the vilest scoundrels. The power of the Irish sort of politicians was broken with the Ring last year, but people do not yet feel secured against them. Now the Irish Democracy goes for Greeley, and there is apprehension that they will again get hold of things through the Greeley party. This will keep thousands of respectable men from voting the Greeley ticket. They are determined that the Irish Rings, which bullied and plundered the city, shall not again have a chance at it."

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Huntingdon county have nominated the following strong ticket:

Congress, A. L. Guss, of Huntingdon county. Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, Dr. John M'Cullough, of Huntingdon; Assembly, Frank H. Lane, of Shirleysburg.

Hon. W. W. Ketchum is president of a Grant, Wilson and Hartranft club in Wilkesbarre, which numbers over one thousand members.

Joseph M. Thompson, Esq., a few days since asked a Republican to notify Peter Oaks, of Blairsville, that the Constitutional Convention conference would meet there and that he should get a couple of turkeys. The Republican wanted to know of Mr. T. "if a couple of Barr's roosters would not be better, as they could be bought cheap." Joseph had nothing more to say. This was after news had been received that North Carolina had gone Republican.—*Indiana Progress.*

Mrs. Swisshelm has announced her position on the Presidential question in a letter to the Indiana *Messenger*. First, she favors Mr. Black, the prohibition candidate, then Horace, but who next is not stated.

At a meeting held in Doylestown on Saturday night, for the formation of a Grant and Wilson Club, John L. Dubois, Esq., a prominant lawyer and Democrat, created a sensation of no inconsiderable extent by appearing on the stand and making a well tempered and vigorous speech in favor of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President, and the Republican State ticket.

The Coudersport *Journal* publishes a call to organize a Grant Club signed by eighty-two voters of the borough. This is three more than the number of votes polled for Grant in Coudersport four years ago. Potter county stands by the Old Flag.

In the Assembly district conference of Forest and Clarion counties, the Democrats have nominated J. B. Lawson, of Clarion, for representative.

The Democratic conferees of the Twenty-seventh Senatorial district met in Brockville, on the 13th inst., and nominated John Gilpin, Esq., of Armstrong, and Major John McMurry, of Jefferson, as candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Politics are lively in the oil regions. Both parties are holding meetings nightly. We see that Mr. C. Moreland, Esq., of this city, has been making a number of successful speeches to the Republicans at different points.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1872. NUMBER 194.

CAMPAIGN IN BEAVER CO.

Immense Ratification at New Brighton.

AN OLD TIME RALLY OF THE BOYS WHO SUPPORTED GEN. GRANT IN THE FIELD.

A Large and Enthusiastic Turn-out.

EFFECTIVE SPEECHES BY GEN. HARRY WHITE AND Hon. W. W. KETCHUM.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

NEW BRIGHTON, August 16, 1872.

The first ratification meeting of the campaign in Beaver county was held at this place last night at the "Wigwam." A very large concourse of people was in attendance, being one of Beaver county's old fashioned turn outs, and composed of many of its best citizens. The Beaver Falls and New Brighton cornet bands were in attendance and discoursed such music as thrilled the heart, under the remembrance of scenes where the same tunes were played while the boys in blue kept step to the music of the Union.

Special notice was also taken to the excellent songs from the New Brighton Glee Club, receiving hearty plaudits from the admiring throng. The Beaver Falls and Rochester Wide Awakes marched to the Wigwam amid the cheers of their comrades. Uniformed with their caps, capes and torches, they presented a fine appearance in the large assembly.

Taken altogether, with the firing of our old six-pounder, the cheering of the crowd, the strains of patriotic music from the bands, and the marching and countermarching of the wide awakes, it formed a scene of the wildest and most unbounded enthusiasm, a fit opening for the brilliant speeches that followed.

At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Hon. Wm. Henry, of Fallston, called to the chair. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Henry returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and in a few well said, crisp and appropriate remarks placed before the people the issues of the hour and the duty of all patriotic citizens.

For Vice Presidents there were named, E. Smith, H. Phillis, H. Hice, M. Metzgar, John Wilson, Benjamin Wilde, H. Metz, Suddar Dorrugh, Dr. A. J. Shallenberger, M. Weyand, and some others whose names were missed owing to the excitement of recruits to the assembly.

For Secretaries, F. S. Reader, A. G. McCreary, and another gentleman, name not heard.

At the conclusion of the organization of the meeting, the chairman introduced to the audience General Harry White, the bare mention of whose name was the occasion for great cheering. Upon taking the stand, the General for a moment was interrupted by Captain Barker, President of the Grant club, who to the great surprise of the General proceeded to present him with a beautiful bouquet, which the Captain said was from the widow of the late Dr. Stanton, as a mark of respect for the kind interest he had taken in the dispromotion, to the Auditor Generalship of the State, and the various marks of esteem and regard shown him.

The General, though taken unawares, handsomely acknowledged the gift in a few suitable words, and then addressed himself to the work of the evening, by congratulating the assembly on the enthusiasm and numbers, and though this was his first public appearance before the people of Beaver county, yet he did not feel that he was among strangers, but he felt at home, as the political sentiment of this and his own county was so similar, that the common feeling of opinion put him at his ease, to congratulated the business men and men of substance who were before him, that they were putting themselves right on the question of the day, that they were opposing themselves to the great Democratic fraud, and said it seems to me that no greater compliment could be paid a man than to say that he is opposed to Democracy. What, said he, are the questions of the hour that interest you and me? You have seen the old Whigs, the old opponents of the Democracy joining in this movement with the Republican party, and with us as they stand upon the political rock, and scenes and history proclaims that pass before them, witness the noble achievements of the past. When Lincoln came into power, he found the country racked and torn and distracted by the Democracy. Treason was rampant upon the whole was organized. To-day we are at peace, the credit of the country is beyond anything in its previous history. To-day we are in the fouth national contest since he was successful, and as we look back, what results have we accomplished and as we look into the future we hold out no indefinite promises. Rebellion has been crushed, 4,000,000 slaves have been emancipated, and under our happy influence the South American colonies will soon emancipate their slaves, a strong central government, supreme in its power, around which successfully revolves an army of subordinate States. Liberty and equality for all citizens before the law has been secured by the submission of Constitutional guarantee, undisturbed and full to all. These proud achievements have been accomplished by this party alone in 12 years without any aid from any of our Democratic fellow citizens. How gratifying to us in this fourth national contest, for a continuance of power to present such a record!

Somebody says a party in a government of the people, where intelligence obtains, may not live upon the record of the past alone. I admit this may all be so, but fidelity in the past is a sure guarantee for fidelity in the future. Should you think of trusting again the reins of power to the old Democratic party? Why they have not the temerity to say that they should have it themselves. They are afraid of the contest, and shrink disgracefully from it. But let bygones be bygones methinks I hear some one say. Wisdom says wait and see some wicked deed for repentence. So the Republican party continues to present their claims and ask for a continuance of power. It don't point to its record alone; it don't point to the great monumente of history which its wants and achievements have recorded. But it may point to the endorsement which it has received from its old antagonist—the Democratic party. A rapid summary was then made by Mr. White, of the leading characteristics of the two opposing parties, now arrayed against each other, and more especially referred in scathing and withering terms of the sale of the Democratic party. He said that the old Democratic party had become so feeble and decrepit in its old age that it could no longer trust itself, but was compelled to adopt in the main the principles of the Republican party and take Republicans for their national leaders. He spoke briefly of the brilliant achievements of General Grant in his military and social career, and it was a moment of inspiration to the old soldiers, to hear the speaker tell of the discouragements that he endured with new life, the march forward to victory under the gallant leader of the hosts of the Union. Cheer after cheer rent the air until the whole assembly was in a furore of enthusiasm.

He very briefly also took up the case of *Dr.* H. Greeley, and laid bare the great Liberal humbug, and plainly disclosed the animus of the movement. He claimed that the whole intention of the movement was to regain power by the Democratic party, when the Fields, the Tweeds, Coys, Cobbs and the rest of the worthy crew should again clutch the money bags of the nation and help themselves to its rich treasure.

STATE TICKET.

Upon this point the speaker was particularly explicit. He said, "It is said that we are dissatisfied with the State ticket, and Buckalew may be elected and the State go to Horace Greeley."

The experience of the past demonstrates to all intelligent observers that the State is not likely to go one way in October and the other way in November. It occurred once in the election of Gen. Harrison. No instance of the kind has occurred since. It is important for Grant, and for Republicans to indorse the administration. We will lay our hands upon our hearts and say what is our duty to Grant in November. Assist in bearing the State ticket in October, swallow little personal differences, little personal prejudices, educate yourselves to the high plain of American citizenship and vote for a ticket that represents a policy that you believe dear to the Union. But why not vote it? A bitter warfare has been inaugurated against General Hartranft. Who is General Hartranft? What soldier here, what soldier of the old Ninth Corps, what man who ever fought in Burnside's army, but is familiar with the name of Hartranft, and how proud we should be that we have three cheers with a will for the gallant General who heads our ticket. They were given, and if Gen. Hartranft had heard them, he would have fancied himself at the head of the boys charging the rebel fortifications.

Why, Pennsylvania never armed a more gallant soldier than General Hartranft—he may not be the most eloquent man in the State, but he is a pure patriot, and a soldier who donned the uniform at the first sound of the gun of treason. Hartranft is deserving of the respect of the Pennsylvania voters.

Who led the First Pennsylvania Regiment at Bull Run? Who raised another that fought the war and covered itself all over with glory? Go talk to old General Burnside, to "Old Bald Head," and he will give you a certificate as to the character of Hartranft. No one can gainsay the character of Hartranft as a soldier. And when, in 1865, peace spread her wings over the land, he was rewarded with a Colonel's commission in the regular army. The Republicans were casting about for a candidate for Auditor General. Hartranft's name was mentioned and it struck an electric spot, and carried that Convention with enthusiasm, and carried it almost unanimously. He was endorsed and elected Auditor General again in 1868, and then at the end of his term he has been nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor, to carry our standard through this conflict.

Some make the objection that he is a corrupt man; that he has not performed the duties of his office properly. Where is the evidence? It has been my privilege to be a member of the State Senate during his entire official career in the Auditor Generalship. By the casualty of the death of your fellow citizen, Dr. Stanton, he was continued in office until his successor should be elected in October next. All along has he received the confidence of the law making department of the State. When the bill was under contemplation to continue him for Stanton's term the bill received almost the unanimous endorsement of the Senate, Democrats and Republicans voting for him.

No Democrat in the Senate chamber or the House of Representatives uttered the voice of criticism against the manner in which he filled the office. But when nominated for Governor, the tongue of slander opens a malignant slander and falsehood against him. They say because he had some connection with Evans, he is not entitled to the support of the voters of Pennsylvania. Shall I stop for a moment to recall briefly the evidence of this Evans case? I served as a member of the committee of investigation of the so-called Evans' fraud, and it is a disreputable transaction.

Evans is the man who robbed the State. Gen. Hartranft had no complicity with any of his misdeeds. In 1867 the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a resolution authorizing the appointment, by the Governor of the State, of an agent to press the collection of the claims by the State against the Government. The Auditor General was not clothed with the authority to press these claims. The speaker then reviewed the trial of the Evans case, and at the close of it said, "The Auditor General had no more connection with this than the humblest citizen within sound of my voice." He knew nothing of the affair of the collection of any moneys until the fraud was discovered in the summer of 1871, when a warrant was issued for the arrest, and this was done at the instance of the Auditor General of the Commonwealth, Hartranft. Where is the evidence in all this of any complicity with Geo. O. Evans in any attempt to defraud the State? Somebody says that he borrowed $7,000 in March, 1871, from the same Evans. General Hartranft, like other men, could use his means, and Geo. O. Evans was at that time in good standing before the financial world. A loan was offered and accepted, in a business way, and interest was paid until the time when Evans was discovered, in 1871, and General Hartranft then realized that, as accounting officer of the Commonwealth, he should not have dealings with such a man, and he returned the money. These facts were elicited in the investigation before the committee. He went before the committee, and neither friend nor foe spared him.

General Hartranft's sworn testimony is before the world. Evans went before the committee full of bitter prejudices against Hartranft for his pursuit after him, and if there had been opportunity to blast the character of General Hartranft he would have readily seized the opportunity so to do. He testified that no official ever received any reward in securing his improper compensation. Somebody speaks of the testimony of Yerkes. I don't believe that Mr. Yerkes ever made an affidavit of that kind. We know that this same Yerkes is now in the penitentiary. His book-keeper, his clerks were taken before the committee and testified that General Hartranft as Auditor General, and as a customer of the house of Yerkes & Co., never used any of the State money. The testimony does not exist in the four corners of the report to convict General Hartranft of any connection in this case, and he stands before you to-day as a vigilant, incorruptible public servant, and I trust that you will earnestly and heartily support him. Then followed a scathing critique on the past career of Buckalew, in which that gentleman's true character was fully exposed.

SENATOR J. S. RUTAN.

The speaker continued, you have an important election in this district. I would be unfaithful to a faithful representative if I did not add my praise to the fidelity of James S. Rutan, Republican nominee in this district. He served with me for three years in the Senate, and it is but frank to say that I came into the Senate with some prejudices against him which had been created by the malignant charges of some enemies. But one session had elapsed when Rutan gained a brilliant reputation as a member of the Pennsylvania Senate, as a man of honor, reproach and free from corruption, and I am free to say that during his three years in the Senate Mr. Rutan was an honest representative, and I trust the Republicans will rally to his support and re-elect him, for we want Grant, while continued in power, to be sustained by a Republican Congress and by a Republican Legislature in Pennsylvania, and it is necessary for us to carry forward the issues and triumphantly elect our candidates.

With a few congratulatory remarks General White closed, to be followed by Hon. W. W. Ketcham, of Luzerne county. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, it was impossible to note in full the remarks of this gentleman. For two hours he held the audience with the most exhaustive review of the past of the country under Democratic rule and its prospering for twelve years under Republican rule.

His remarks on the issue of "Mother Greeley," true to the letter and full of humor, brought down rounds of applause and laughter. He also gave his testimony relative to General Hartranft, and said he had served with him in the Senate, and White had said, and added further, that if he had been a juror in a case where Hartranft should be tried, and the evidence brought out was similar to that developed in his connection with Evans, he would emphatically vote for acquittal, and not only so, but accept him as an honest man. He said that he had thoroughly investigated all the charges against Hartranft, and was prepared to say that they were false in every particular. He closed with an earnest appeal to all to support the whole ticket.

Thus closed the first meeting in Beaver county. Her citizens are awake to duty, and will give her full vote to the nominees of the Republican party.

F. S. R.

THE LOUISVILLE FORGER.

A More About the Atwood Forgeries—His Partners Thrown into Bankruptcy—Friends and Foes Victimized—Stock Speculations the Cause.

A special dispatch in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of yesterday morning says:

The developments in the swindling transactions of Robert Atwood, the insurance agent and general speculator, show an appalling condition of affairs. He has sacrificed his best friends, and totally ruined many. At noon, Thursday, R. A. Robinson, another gentleman connected with the banks, had unearthed irregularities to the amount of $200,000. Where they will stop no one knows. At present the banks have suffered as follows: Bank of Louisville, $40,000; Central Savings Bank, $500; Citizens', $35,000; Northern, $10,000; People's, $10,000.

Atwood's business with the Bank of Louisville in the last thirty days amounted to five hundred thousand dollars.

The following banks are involved in the sweeping frauds, but decline at present to name their losses: Louisville Insurance and Banking Company, Manufacturers' Bank, Western Financial Corporation Bank of America, $5,000; German Insurance Bank, Farmers', Drovers, Planters' National and German Security Banks.

The brokers are generally secured with collaterals.

H. Schaeffle & Co., the firm of which Atwood was a member, and J. S. Benedict, another partner, are all thrown into bankruptcy to-day.

Everybody he could use, from a friend on the street to the wealthy banker, has been victimized. He is known to have been successful in nearly all his tobacco, cotton and pork speculations here, and what he did with the immense sums raised by him is a mystery. It is supposed that he invested it in the stock market in New York, and that he has a confederate there. He raised over one hundred thousand dollars last week, on the New York dispatch referred to yesterday, every dollar of which went to take up his paper bearing forged endorsements.

Atwood was an active member of the Chestnut Street Presbyterian church, made conspicuous by a notorious Robertson's conviction. Atwood's friends will probably send him off within forty hours and pay fifty thousand dollars bond, trusting to the Governor not to remit the Commonwealth's portion of it. It is not improbable, however, that additional warrants will be issued against him to-day, which will increase his trial bond to one hundred thousand dollars or more. Atwood's assetts will probably realize thirty cents on the dollar.

AN INSANE MURDERER.

The Man Who Chopped off Donnelly's Head at Corry.

[From the Erie Dispatch of yesterday.]

James Nevins, who murdered Hugh Donnelly, in Corry on Wednesday, now in jail in this city, is at times as crazy as a loon, and at such times his madness seems coupled with as dangerous ferocity. He is a medium sized man, but well-knit, and during some of his paroxysms has given evidence of remarkable strength. On Wednesday night after being left alone in his cell he prayed and howled by turns, sometimes making most hideous noises. Yesterday morning, when the cell door was opened he made a rush at the attendant, and failing in that, he beat his head against the bars, but was prevented from inflicting much injury. He evinced a suicidal disposition, and attempted to bite the artery in his right wrist, but only succeeded in biting a piece of flesh out of his arm. The jailor summoned assistance to iron Nevins so that he could not destroy himself, but he was only overpowered by the sheer weight of four or five men, fighting and struggling terribly till finally thrown down, and while three held him to the floor of one of the corridors, the others handcuffed him. Irons were also put on his legs and fastened to the grating, and the hands separately fastened, with the arms spread out in the form of a cross. He was thus laid on his back, mattresses and blankets put under him to make him as easy as possible, and had to be left in that position most of the day. A breadth of mosquito bar over his face and bare arms—the sleeves were torn off in the scuffle—showed more regard for the comfort of the insane criminal than is usual to be seen in prisons.

It seems that the frequent and emphatic assertions made in Germany during the discussion of the present system of schools that the control by the ultra-conservatives and the ultramontanists that the enforcement of that law would destroy both church and state, are belied by the event. Only fifty Protestant clergymen have discontinued their functions as school inspectors, and in Catholic districts only sixty ecclesiastical inspectors have been removed and replaced by lay inspectors. Rather than lose their hold on public education both Protestants and Catholics have consented to act under the new system.

—Professor C. A. Young, of Dartmouth College, arrived in Chicago yesterday from Sherman, on the Union Pacific Railroad, where he has been for the purpose of testing the advantages of that point for taking observations. The results of the Professor's series of investigations are most favorable, showing the point to be greatly superior for the purpose named to any point in the Mississippi valley.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

No Compromise with Tammany Thieves.

YELLOW FEVER RAVAGES.

Horrible Tale of Suffering and Death.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN EUROPE.

NEW YORK, August 16, 1872.

NO COMPROMISE WITH TAMMANY THIEVES.

Attorney General Barlow states that the report that the civil and criminal suits against Tweed, Sweeney and others have been compromised, are false. Friends of the defendants in January last offered to compromise by the payment of certain sums of money, but General Barlow declined to entertain any such propositions. A hearing on the demurrers will be had during the latter part of September in the civil suits, and they will probably be tried before the close of the year, and criminal suits will be brought before the courts as soon as there is a judge on the bench in whom the public has confidence.

TWO MORE YELLOW FEVER VESSELS—HORRIBLE TALE OF SUFFERING AND DEATH.

The yellow fever excitement has been considerably increased by the arrival of two more infected vessels. The second fever ship arrived in the lower bay on Wednesday evening. A tale of fearful suffering was related by the survivors of the crew. This vessel is the German bark Johann Frederick, of Stettin, bound from Savannah La Mar, on the north coast of the Island of Jamaica, to Stettin. She sailed from Jamaica on the 9th of July, under command of Captain Kell, with a crew of nine men, besides her commander. She carries a cargo of logwood, pimento, coffee and rum. On the fourth day out the yellow fever made its appearance. They were utterly without medical attendance, and the horrors of the voyage are unutterable. Six out of the nine men died, and there is good reason to suppose that one of these, the carpenter, who was terribly afflicted, jumped overboard and drowned himself. The last of these men died August 7, the bark being at the time just north of Hatteras. The captain, two men and cook alone survived, and of these the cook and one seaman have been down with fever, but are now convalescent. For days and weeks they have been too short-handed to work their vessel, and literally drifted into New York in distress. The vessel will be thoroughly disinfected before leaving port. This bark will not come to the city at all, and her cargo will not be shifted.

A third yellow fever vessel lies in the lower bay, the American brig Liberty, Captain Devereaux, from Cienfuegos, Cuba, with one more sick on board, and one seaman died on her voyage. Her Captain and crew deny that they were suffering from yellow fever, but the health officers here think otherwise.

The brig Sea Bird, from Maracaibo, with yellow fever on board, arrived at quarantine.

All the yellow fever patients on the Spanish ram but two are convalescent, and the ram reanchored out-side the narrows to-day.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN EUROPE.

The English Medical *Times* says the present epidemic of cholera seems to be not a more moderate type than former outbreaks. Wherever in Russia the disease has made its appearance, it has not proved so detrimental as in former years; in Kieve alone the destruction of life was very great. In St. Petersburg the increase of fatal cases that has taken place from the 21st of July is eighty-four. In Moscow the epidemic seems to have disappeared, meanwhile it has passed the frontiers and entered Prussia. The first case occurred at Insterberg, East Prussia, and nine days afterward three cases came under notice at Berlin, in the most fashionable street in the Capital. The epidemic, however, spread slowly, and has developed a very destructive tendency.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts at all points to the week, 2,441 bales; same time last year, 7,322; total for the year, 2,702,514; last year, 3,784,253. Exports for the week, 7,723 bales; same time last year, 17,207; total for the year, 2,053,141; last year, 3,501,219. Stock at all United States ports, 76,392 bales; last year, 144,233; at interior towns, 7,222; last year, 13,444; at Liverpool, 958,000; last year, 1,000,050. American afloat for Great Britain, 1,000 bales; last year, 7,000.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

The International Association of Journeymen Tailors to-day elected Jacob Morstold, of this city, President; James Robinson, of Syracuse, Vice President, and S. C. Hougendoble, of Philadelphia, Secretary. The Convention adjourned to meet at Norfolk, Va., on the second Monday in August, 1873.

AN INSANE WIFE MURDERER.

Flannigan, who murdered his wife last night, was a raving maniac, his insanity being caused by recent sickness and the extreme heat. He stabbed his wife six or seven time, and furiously kicked her head and body after death ere he could be secured. He was carried to the station house, and is in a straight jacket. She leaves eight children.

YACHT CAPSIZED.

The yacht Blossom capsized in a storm off Rockaway. The crew, numbering eleven, saved their lives by climbing on the bottom of the yacht, where they remained five hours in the storm. They finally righted the yacht and beached her.

LIQUOR AND POLITICS.

A convention of lager beer sellers and liquor dealers met in this city to-day for the purpose of organizing a central association to work for the election of non-prohibition men this fall.

CORRECTION.

William Page, the artist, was not attacked with paralysis, as reported yesterday. He was overcome by exhaustion, but recovered to-day.

SUN-STROKE.

There were thirteen cases of sun-stroke yesterday, four of which were fatal.

ST. LOUIS.

Suicide—Custom House Appraisement—Preparations for the Industrial Exposition at Kansas City.

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—An unknown man threw himself before a switching engine on the Chicago and Alton Railroad at Venice, Illinois, ten miles from this city, yesterday, and was instantly killed, his head being severed from his body. A slip of paper with the name of John Smith and an empty whisky bottle were all that was found on his person.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Kansas City is making great preparations for her Industrial Exhibition next month. Immense buildings have been erected for the exhibition of machinery, agricultural products, &c., and a large number of stalls for stock. Twenty thousand dollars have been spent on improvements, and fifteen thousand dollars will be given as premiums.

CUSTOM HOUSE APPRAISEMENT.

The appraisers who have been valuing for the condemnation of blocks in this city for the new Custom House, have completed their work, and although not officially announced, it is understood their value ranges from $316,000 to $660,000.

It having been intimated that improper influences are at work to locate the new Government building on Washington avenue, a large number of business men of the city to-day signed a petition to Secretary Boutwell in favor of a site nearer the river and in closer proximity to the proposed new Merchants' Exchange. The signatures include many of the most prominent and influential merchants.

CONNECTICUT.

The Controversy Over the Trial of Colored Cadet Smith—Answer of David Clark to General Howard's Dispatch to the Secretary of War.

HARTFORD, CONN., August 16.—David Clark, of this city, makes the following reply to theletegram of General Howard to Secretary Belknap concerning colored cadet Smith:

Hartford, Conn., August 16.—General Howard, in a telegraph dispatch to the Secretary of War, denies a conversation had with me relative to the appointment of the court martial to try colored Cadet Smith. I solemnly affirm that my report of that conversation is substantially true. Could I meet General Howard and remind him of the intimations he gave me at West Point, at the time of the trial, which he fully explained at my house in Hartford in December following, then stating to me the position of the President and the Secretary of War in this matter, I am sure he would withdraw his denial and acknowledge his forgetfulness. I now call upon the Secretary of War, in the absence from Washington of General Howard, to publish my letter to General Howard, written by agreement between us soon after our conversation in December, with a request that he would send it to the President and the Secretary of War. Copies of that letter, he subsequently informed me, were placed in the hands of those officials.

DAVID CLARK.

TITUSVILLE.

Oil Report for July.

TITUSVILLE, August 16.—The *Daily Courier's* monthly oil report for July gives the following summary: Total production for the month, 562,853 bbls; daily average, 18,156 bbls; increase in daily production, 174 bbls; total stock on August 1st, 959,225 bbls; decrease in total stock, 17,739 bbls; number of wells being drilled, 315; total shipments during July, 580,592 bbls.

THE CAPITAL.

Claims from British Subjects.

Personal Notes—Weather Probabilities—Nicaraguan Minister Presented—Locks for Distilleries—The Rebel Archives—Important to Disabled Soldiers—The Beer Stamp Difficulty Solved.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1872.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Fish is not able to come to Washington, and the business of the State Department is conducted by Assistant Secretary Hunter.

Secretary Robeson will not return until the 25th instant. He will take part in the Maine campaign.

Secretary Boutwell is not expected here until the first of next month. He has been urgently requested to deliver a series of speeches in Pennsylvania during the latter part of next month, and it is understood that he will comply with the wishes of his friends.

The President returns to Long Branch by the late train to-night. It is not supposed that the President will accept the invitation to visit Chattanooga. His letter in reply to it will, it is probable, be of political significance.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Southerly to easterly winds and clear weather will generally prevail on Saturday over the western Gulf States; winds veering to westerly and clearing weather from Florida to North Carolina; southerly and south-westerly winds and clearing but partly cloudy weather from Virginia to south-western New York, and with cloudy weather over New England; southerly winds and partly cloudy weather from Tennessee to northern New York; the barometer continue falling from Missouri to the upper lakes, with southerly winds and increasing cloudiness and probably threatening weather and brisk winds over the latter.

LOCKS FOR DISTILLERIES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has appointed W. P. Shearman, G. A. Bates and A. G. Bliss, of the Revenue Bureau, as a Commission to invite proposals for furnishing locks, with or without seals, for use at distilleries and distilling warehouses, and to make examinations and test all samples presented with the proposals to furnish them. This is in conformity with the late law of June 6, 1872, which requires the Commissioner to purchase these locks at the expense of the United States.

THE REBEL ARCHIVES.

The rebel State Department archives contain many names of persons who have claims before the Government, and who have written to rebel officers requesting the release of their sons from confinement in their prisons, stating that they have always been true to the Confederacy, &c. Many of these persons are being notified that moneys that would otherwise have been paid to them will now be forfeited to the United States.

IMPORTANT TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Under the late law of Congress granting to disabled soldiers new artificial limbs, or in lieu thereof commutation, those who have been paralyzed or have sustained some bodily injury depriving them of the use of their limbs, can make application for commutation to the Surgeon General of the United States Army. The law, as it has been amended, admits officers above the rank of captain to these benefits, a fact not generally known.

CLAIMS FROM BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Claims aggregating $117,500,000 have been filed before the mixed American and English Commission, from British sources, for damages sustained by the seizure and confiscation of blockade runners and their cargoes during the rebellion by the American Government.

A MISTAKE.

It seems that there was some mistake in the announcement that Henry R. Reed, of Iowa, was appointed agent for the Fort Hall Indian reservation, as it is now said that no such appointment is contemplated.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER PRESENTED.

Senor Don Emilio Benard was to-day introduced to the President by the Acting Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Minister Resident from Nicaragua.

THE BEER STAMP DIFFICULTY

Has at length reached a solution. The Internal Revenue Department has decided to enforce the law requiring countervailance of the one half cent stamps, and refer all brewers who are injured by this to Congress for relief.

THE PENSION BUREAU

Is working some of its clerks at night in preparing the certificates for increased pensions. All certificates received prior to the 20th inst. will be mailed to the pensioners in time for the September payment.

EX-COMPTROLLER HULBURD

Is reported at the Treasury Department as about to start a bank in the city of New York.

GREELEY.

The Sage Swinging Around the Circle.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 16.—Horace Greeley arrived here this morning, and was received by a committee of prominent citizens. He was conducted with accompanying party to carriages that were in waiting. They were then driven through the densely crowded streets, preceded by the United States Marine Band, amid wild enthusiasm, to the Rockingham House, where, after a short interval, he appeared on the steps of the hotel, and made a speech principally devoted to revolutionary reminiscences. Greeley goes to Rye Beach this afternoon, where a clam bake takes place.

RYE BEACH, N. H., August 16.—Mr. Greeley arrived here this afternoon. Delegations of prominent gentlemen from Mississippi, Georgia and Tennessee called upon him at the residence of Mr. Jenness and were introduced. At four o'clock Greeley went to the Grove, where a clambake had been prepared. Secretary Robeson was present and made a speech. Greeley being called upon, he made a few remarks.

A reception and serenade are to take place at the residence of Mr. Jenness this evening. It is understood that Greeley leaves Rye Beach tomorrow for Boston. From Boston he goes directly to New York.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Alabama Republican Convention.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 16.—In the Republican Convention to-day Mr. C. C. Sheeb, consul to Elsinore, and Alexander White, a member of Congress twenty years ago, were nominated for Congressmen at large, and Davis E. Parsons, W. S. Gilmore, J. L. Penuington and D. Cardson for electors.

The platform consists of four resolutions, the first endorsing the Philadelphia platform and nominations, the second favoring internal improvements on as liberal a scale as may be consistent with prudence and economy, the third declaring that it is the duty of Congress to enforce the rights of the Fourteenth amendment by permanent legislation, and the fourth setting forth that the education of the rising generation is a means by which liberty and free government must be preserved, and opposing disfranchisement except for crime after due conviction. An executive committee was appointed, and the convention adjourned.

LOUISVILLE.

Further Particulars of Robert Atwood's Peculations—The Repentant Minister.

LOUISVILLE, August 16.—Robert Atwood this evening insisted on being surrendered by his bondsmen, and was lodged in jail. His peculations are the universal topic of conversation. The developments confirm the reports of their magnitude. The losses to the banks, however, will not be as heavy as at first supposed, many having collaterals and others having good names on the paper with him. The Citizens Bank is most heavily involved, having about fifty thousand dollars of his paper, forty thousand of which are sight drafts on New York, where there is no money to meet them.

THE REPENTANT MINISTER.

Rev. Gilbert H. Robertson appeared on the streets to-day. There is strong talk among some of the leading members of the church about reinstating him, but public opinion is strongly aroused against it.

SARATOGA.

Barnard Impeachment Trial.

SARATOGA, August 16.—Judge Vancott, of the counsel for the prosecution, resumed his argument in the Barnard impeachment case to-day. The arguments were closed at noon, and the court went into secret session. At three o'clock the doors were thr

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE—GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, ... M. P. REED
T. P. ROBERTS, ... D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

Terms for 1872.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
Do for 6 months	5 00
Do for 3 months	2 50
Do for 1 month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or post-office orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 12

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and state, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily, or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 47f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¼@115¾.

THERE is something exceedingly amusing in the double drift of Greeley's Portland speech. To the Republicans North, he says, in effect: "See what a splendid Republican I am. Did I not favor the Ku-Klux law? I still adhere to my record in that particular, and am therefore deserving of your votes." To the Ku-Klux, he says, substantially: "Never mind what I may do to catch Republican votes. You are the people who are helping raise my house, and when finished, you will be taken care of and not kicked out." The philosophy of it is, "You pays your money, and takes your choice."

THE conferees of the Twenty-third Congressional District closed their labors by nominating Hon. E. McJunkin as candidate for Congress. Mr. McJunkin is the present incumbent, a man of solid merit, and a faithful Republican. He has served his district well, and his re-nomination is in accord with party usage. There should not be any other than a most determined purpose to elect him by a majority greater than that received before. While he had worthy competitors, Mr. Graham being in every way popular and acceptable, there is no doubt of a ready support to the successful candidate.

"You hear a great deal about revenue reform," said Henry Wilson, in his speech at Fort Wayne, last week; "but those who advocate this are hair-brained theorists, blatant domagogues, and ignorant men, and advocate British interests rather than American. I am in favor of revenue reform. I believe in making tea, coffee, and as many of the necessaries of life as may be, free, and taxing every article that is in domestic competition with American manufactures. I believe in this as I did during the war, when I voted for removing the tax on small incomes and doubling it on large ones. I wanted the poor man to pay as little as possible, and put the expenses upon the very rich."

THE subject of a railroad on the south side of the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to Beaver, is one that merits the active encouragement of our capitalists. The section that would be traversed by such a road, in a certain sense, is more isolated now than it was twenty years ago when the steamboats furnished daily and almost hourly communication. Last winter a number of Pittsburgh capitalists had the line of such a road from Pittsburgh to a point opposite Beaver surveyed; a company was formed under the general railroad law of the State; the required amount of $9,000 per mile of stock subscribed, and ten per cent. of the subscriptions paid in. The style of the company is "The Allegheny and Beaver Railroad Company." We are not aware that any further active measures have been taken to secure the building of the road, but the enterprise is one that deserves encouragement, and if carried out, will prove a good investment.

A SHIP CANAL from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by the Lake Nicaragua route, is deemed practicable by the United States surveying party sent out by the government last spring, to examine and report upon that route. The expedition completed its labors and returned to Key West a few weeks ago. No official report has been made public, but the results of the exploration are known to be favorable. Lake Nicaragua occupies a deep basin forty miles wide by ninety miles long, and lies one hundred and twenty-eight feet higher than the Pacific Ocean, which is fifty miles beyond it to the west. Into the lake from the west runs the river Las Lagas. A dividing ridge between the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico was discovered by the explorers, which is situated at an elevation of forty-five feet from the level of Lake Nicaragua. At this point the expedition has reported that a practicable line exists for a ship canal. Comparatively slight improvements will render the San Juan river, Lake Nicaragua and Las Lagas river navigable to within fifteen miles of the Pacific. Ships will then require to be lowered one hundred and seventy-three feet by a system of locks like those on the Welland canal, between Lakes Erie and Ontario. The Lake Nicaragua, which drains an area of forty-five thousand square miles, will furnish an abundant and unfailing supply of water to the proposed canal.

THE canvass in West Virginia is in a terribly muddled state, so completely are State and National issues mixed up and interwoven. State officers, members of Congress, and the new Constitution are to be voted on next Thursday. If the latter is rejected, then the election fails to the ground and is a nullity, and the people on the 24th of October will hold another election under the provisions of the old Constitution. But the Democrats of the Second Congressional district, in which Hon. C. J. Faulkner and Ward Lamon, both Greeleyites, are opposing candidates, have come to the conclusion not to vote for Congressman at the first election, which takes place next week. This is in pursuance of a letter from Mr. Faulkner, in which he maintains the late Constitutional Convention had no right to fix the day for holding Congressional elections. He sums up his argument in these words:

"The Federal Constitution gives to the *Legislature* the sole authority to fix the *day* for holding the *Congressional* election. The Legislature has exercised that power by prescribing the fourth Thursday in October as the day. The convention had no power to *change that day*, if disposed to do so."

This would seem sound logic, especially as the constitution has not been ratified, and will not be until the 22d of August, if then. The Congressional canvass, however, is in progress in the other districts, and the legality of the election will doubtless come before Congress. The Republicans have made no nominations for State officers, and only for Congress in the Third (Parkersburg) Congressional District.

CATCHING A TARTAR.

Hon. John H. Gilmer, heretofore a Virginian Democrat of national reputation, as our readers are aware has come out for Grant. He made a speech at Alexandria a few nights ago, which lapsed into a running debate with some impertinent Greeleyites who persisted in interrupting Mr. Gilmer, and in which no honors were won by them. He was speaking from a hotel balcony, and was impudently questioned by young scions of chivalry on the opposite side of the street. The plucky orator refused to be silenced, and whenever any of the rowdies put a question that required an answer he got it in a way that must have made him feel very uncomfortable. This scene is reported:

"What did you do during the war?" inquired a ruffian.

"What did I do?" replied Mr. Gilmer. "Shouldered my musket and stood by my State, though opposed to secession. What did Horace Greeley do? Turned all the selfish propensities of his heart against the Southern people. He spared not the gallant soldier, nor his widow and orphan children."

The mob attempted to get up a derisive cheer, but Mr. Gilmer said: "I am not to be hooted down as Greeley has been *hooted* into the candidacy for President. "Hoot as you choose, all your power of ridicule will end as it did in North Carolina." "How about the Ku-Klux bill?" inquired some indiscreet member of the Order, who brought down on himself this scathing retort: "The Ku-Klux bill is the still born child from the womb of Horace Greeley, 'and you and such as you by disobeying "the law have brought it on yourselves. If "men don't obey the law they must be "punished by the whole power of the Army "and Navy of the United States."

There was a great deal more of this skirmishing but Colonel Gilmer was more than able to care for himself.

GREELEY'S RECORD.

There is so much inconsistency in the record, made up by Mr. Greeley within the past fifteen years, that some difficulty has been experienced by those who are anxious not to do him injustice, in determining which of his utterances to accept as worthy of credit. If his anti-slavery views are believed—ne is in very singular company. If his secession theories are taken as the honest expressions of his mind, he is in congenial company, but a contemptible hypocrite. If his bitter denunciation of rebels near the close of the war expressed his views, he is fawning now upon those he then denounced; but if his unlimited amnesty views are real, then his denunciatory and Ku-Klux notions were in exceeding bad taste. Which side of him is real, the loyal or rebel, the vindictive or humanitarian?

The difficulty in correctly understanding him consists in his extreme inequalities. But in these there is a basilar quality, which accounts for much that is apparently strange. We seek to consider him dispassionately and fairly. Mr. Greeley is, in the first instance, governed by a strong humanitarianism, but also, at times by unchecked and now ungovernable impulses. When in his normal condition, he leans to the merciful side, and is full of humanitarian ideas and impulses. He opposes hanging for murder, or severity in punishment. He gives to the appeals of poverty, or presumatuous begging. This was probably the impulse that was uppermost when the war was about to begin. To him the very idea of bloody conflict was so abhorrent, that in a perfect panic of haste he proposed that the cotton States be permitted to secede, and get up such a government as they might desire, in peace. This was in the face of Stephens' declaration that the corner-stone of the new political edifice would be slavery. So, too, in the last days of the war, under the joint influence of his humanitarianism and impulsive cowardice, he strenuously urged that peace be made on the best attainable terms, even to the recognition of the slave confederacy.

These are traits of character, the exhibition of which we have not over-stated. From them it may be seen that his humanitarianism and cowardice led to the practical abandonment of the cause of the slave, and had his counsel been followed, would have led to the dismemberment of the country, the building up of two rival powers whose very antagonisms would have excited interminable war. The influence of Greeley naturally and necessarily led toward a condition of things here, similar to that which prevails in South America. But there were wise men, who saw the tendency of his teachings, and who had nerve enough to meet danger and fight it to the death. Sumner declares that Greeley was an Abolitionist when Grant was a Democrat. It may be retorted that Grant saw the precise danger involved in the war, and was a brave Unionist when Greeley became a cowardly Secessionist in principle. And these qualities of bravery and sagacity are what is needed in great emergencies. In this we see the bearing of the two candidates,—one full of high sounding sentiments in time of safety and peace, and cowardly and yielding in time of danger, the other quiet and modest in time of peace, but bravest of the brave in the days of war. We do Mr. Greeley no injustice. He is possessed now of the very qualities that were his then. His humanitarianism is just as blatant now as then. If, we submit, it came so near working ruin once, it is dangerous to trust now. He lacks, therefore, in the very first ingredients of statesmanship,—justness, broadness and courage.

The opposite side of his character is impulsiveness—ungoverned passion. His wild profanity, in moments of anger, has often been adverted to. His famous, "You lie, villain!" was the expression of a gust of passion. His "On to Richmond!" always seemed to us to embody the expression of one of two motives—either that of the rage that followed treachery, or was meant as a cover to his expressed secessionism. Men often escape censure for an error by becoming rampant on the opposite side. His bitter declaration that the work of crushing rebellion should be so thorough that even the hearthstones of the South should be blackened and desolate, and the wives and children of rebels should cry with hunger, preceded his Niagara intercessions.

Out of these seemingly contradictory elements of character we gather that Mr. Greeley is the most unsafe man in the country to be trusted with Presidential power. It matters not whether his humanitarianism or angry passion be uppermost, either led him hopelessly astray. Against this we place the character of President Grant. His views are broad and masterly. His report of his operations during the war showed the comprehensive grasp of his mind. In civil administration he has been characterized by quietness, practical vigor and success. Firm in the administration of law, he is respected by the honest and feared by the dishonest. His character has been a bulwark against the propensities of the Ku-Klux South. He has gone to no extremes, yet has been watchful in promoting prosperity and progress. In the steadiness of his character and views is the assurance of continued quietude and peace. Throwing aside, therefore, all passional and partisan views, we judge President Grant safe, while we deem Greeley an exceedingly unsafe man.

REBEL ARCHIVES AGAIN.

Another letter from the rebel Commissioners in Canada during the war, addressed to Mr. Benjamin, Confederate Secretary of State, has been given to the public. In some respects it is the most remarkable of the series. It shows from the rebel standpoint what was sought by the interview with Greeley, what they believed to have been gained, viz: Increased hostility to Mr. Lincoln and his administration, and increased determination on the part of the South to prosecute the war until they were utterly beaten or the North was compelled to accede to the secession of the Southern States. We give a single quotation from Clay's letter:

All the Democratic presses denounce Mr. Lincoln's manifesto in strong terms, and many Republican presses (and among them the New York *Tribune*) admit it was a blunder. Mr. Greeley has been chagrined and incensed by it, as his articles clearly show. I am told by those who profess to have heard his private expressions of opinion and feeling, that he curses all fools in high places, and regards himself as deceived and maltreated by the administration. From all that I can see or hear I am satisfied that the correspondence has tended strongly toward consolidating the Democracy and dividing the Republicans, and encouraging the desire for peace. Many prominent politicians of the United States assure us that it is the most opportune and efficient moral instrumentality for stopping the war that could have been conceived or exerted, and beg us to refrain from any vindication of our course or explanation of our purposes.

At all events we have developed what we desired to the eyes of our own people—that war, with all its horrors, is less terrible and hateful than the alternatives offered by Mr. Lincoln. We hope that none will hereafter be found in North Carolina, or in any part of the Confederate States, so base as to insist that we shall make any more advances to him in behalf of peace, but that all of our citizens will gird themselves with renewed energy and resolution to battle against our foes until our utter extermination rather than halt to ponder the terms which he haughtily proclaims as his ultimata. If such be the effect of our correspondence we shall be amply indemnified for all the misrepresentation which we have incurred or can incur."

WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

The allusions in the GAZETTE, of a day or two since, to the question of pavements, have aroused very general interest, and the subject is being discussed with an earnestness that promises the best results. The fact is thoroughly understood that our citizens are immensely interested in this question, from several points of view. In the first place, good drives and clean, agreeable streets are desired. Then it is important to secure these advantages at the least cost. Most important of all is to secure durability, and a thorough good quality of pavement. With these questions before them, we hope that the most thorough attention will be given to the subject by property holders, and the people generally.

There are three, or possibly more, patents actively represented in our city. The Miller pavement embraces a creosoting process, designed to preserve the life of the wood. The Stow patent seeks to obviate decay by means of a sand foundation, and packing at the top, or between the blocks, that is said to be impervious to moisture. The Locust pavement embraces a macadamized foundation, and solid locust blocks, grooved to avoid slipperiness. These, so far as we can briefly make them, are impartial statements of the merits claimed by the respective patentees. Our readers are at liberty to judge which will probably prove the best.

Apropos of the discussion, we have two or three suggestions to offer. We hope that some feasible and satisfactory method will be taken to ascertain which is the best style of wooden pavement, and this done let that be adopted for all streets in the city till something can be shown to be better. We do not happen to think of a better plan than to select some street on which there is a heavy travel—say Wayne street—and let each of the rival companies put down a section of their pavement, and the one that stands the wear best to be regarded as the pavement to be selected. We do not make this suggestion in the interest of any company. The true plan is for all to be informed that no excuses will be received for defects; but that by the test they must stand or fall. We hope something of this kind will be given effect.

CURIOUS SURGERY.

The Ambulance System—Experiments in Skin Grafting.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Bellevue Hospital, in this city, is the most important school of surgery in the country. It is the only hospital here where the ambulance system has been adopted. From every police station there is telegraph communication with the hospital, and each accident occurring in the city is telegraphed to the hospital, when one of the four or five ambulances in waiting immediately starts for the place. The result is a great saving in time, suffering, and often in life. On the arrival of the ambulance the patient receives prompt attention from the surgeon who accompanies it, and the sufferer is thus conducted on a comfortable bed to the hospital. The ambulances do quick work; and on a recent occasion a workman employed at the Roosevelt Hospital, who had fallen from it and injured his back, was taken, on the receipt of a dispatch from a policeman who had observed the accident, to Bellevue Hospital before the attendants at Roosevelt Hospital knew of his sufferings.

Occasionally the public hear through the newspapers and the medical journals of "skin grafting." This is a curious surgical operation, but it is now not uncommon in the hospitals and in private practice. Prof. A. B. Mott, of Bellevue Hospital, has introduced a novel practice. Some time ago an Irishwoman of this city was severely injured by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, by which her clothing was set on fire; and her right arm and her right breast down to the stomach were frightfully burned. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and placed in Dr. Mott's ward. Her case was under treatment for months, and the patient appeared incurable. At the same time a man named McClenahan was in the hospital whose leg had been amputated at the thigh. Dr. Mott considered that he might use the healthy skin from the limb in one more effort to cure the disableed woman. He resolved to test the operation of "grafting." Eighty-nine pieces of integument, each 1-16 of an inch square, were cut from the amputated limb before the natural warmth had passed out of it, and by gentle pressure applied to as many points of the great open sore on the woman's breast and arm. Of these eighty-nine pieces eighty adhered and became a part of her system. The cure is now perfect, and the man who gave of his body to heal the woman is also well.

The practice of "grafting" is looked upon with favor by eminent surgeons. Sometimes the skin is obtained for the purpose from the body of a person willing to render so much service to another, but more frequently it is cut away from the healthy part of the patient's own body. In this case, however, Dr. Mott used skin from an amputated limb, and thus effected a cure. Old and obstinate ulcers and burns will yield to this treatment when thy will not to any other. After the "sloughing" from a surface wound has taken place, nature proceeds in the work of restoration by a granulating process over the whole area of the wound. A thin, delicate pellicle of skin growing around the healthy border of the wound covers the granulations; and if the process is perfect, the cure is also perfect. But the border of the wound may not have sufficient vitality to form the cicatrix which is necessary to healing, or it may be that the wound is too large to be covered. It is in these and proprietary. Whole families come and splash about for the real enjoyment of cases that "grafting" is of avail. Every separate fragment of skin grafted into the system is a center of vitality from which the necessary process of cicatrization begins and spreads until the cicatrix covers the sore.

A man with a malignent tumor, leading under the eye and occupying the floor of the orbit, recently was placed under Prof. Mott's care. The carotid artery was tied on the side of the tumor, so as to starve it out by depriving it of the nutriment which it had obtained, and then the tumor itself was cut away. The man has recovered.

A SOCIETY has been organized in Cork, Ireland, to benefit the poorer industrial classes of that city, by providing dwelling houses possessing some degree of comfort and convenience. It is wisely intended the movement shall be altogether of a philanthropic nature. The promoters, who, including the Mayor, are nearly all public men, have subscribed a certain sum which is to be used for purchasing land and building houses to be let to poor families at the same rent as they now pay for inferior apartments. After allowing five per cent. to the subscribers on their subscriptions, the balance is to go into a permanent fund, to be drawn from at certain intervals for the purpose of increasing the number of buildings. It will be always proper, as a matter of course, for charitably disposed persons to add to this fund by bequest, although the managers have not yet thought it necessary to provide for such a contingency. So far, the work of the society must be regarded as purely experimental, and the result will be looked forward to with no little interest.

THE STABILITY AND CONTINUITY of the judicial system of Great Britain has recently been strikingly illustrated by an application in the English Court of Chancery, to enforce a decree made by Lord Chancellor Hyde, on November 22, 1662. The decree was made in a suit brought by Sir George Saville, afterwards known as the Marquis of Halifax, who is so extravagantly praised by Macaulay in his history, as a consummate politician and "prince of trimmers." The suit had reference to the right to work mines and pits of coal and iron stone in the manor of Rockerdyne, in the county of Salop. The original decree and injunction are drawn up in antiquated language, but when translated into modern spelling read almost the same as the decrees now ordered by the Courts of Chancery.

THE new Central Railway depot, in Liverpool, England, occupies, with its offices, platforms, etc., six acres. The roof over the platform is seven hundred feet in length, and consists of one span of one hundred and sixty feet in the clear.

STATE NEWS.

THE wife of John Bennington, of petroleum note, died in Greenville on the 26th ult.

WORK is being pushed rapidly forward on the lower sections of the New Castle & Franklin railroad.

DIPHTHERIA recently plucked five members from the family of John Kurtz, of West Perry township, Snyder county, within ten days.

THE Westmoreland county Agricultural Society will hold their first annual exhibition on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, 1872, in Greensburg.

BUFFALO celebrated the completion of the road to the Pennsylvania coal fields as far as Olean, one day this week, by an excursion over the road to the latter place. Speeches and champagne flowed freely.

GROUND was broken last week by the contractor for the new building to be erected for the Monongahela National Bank of Brownsville. This structure which is estimated will cost about $30,000, is designed to be complete in all its arrangements.

A ONE-LEGGED soldier was robbed at the depot at New Castle, the other day, by a party of roughs who had followed him from Pittsburgh for that purpose. They got about $65 from him and escaped. Hanging would be leniency to such scoundrels.

REV. J. W. STEWART, of Greenville, Mercer county, at a meeting of the Board of Westminster College, on Wednesday last, was elected a professor in that institution, leaving it to his own option to select either the Latin or Hebrew and Mathematic professorship.

THE Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad, extending from Mount Dallas—the terminus of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad—to Bridgeport, on the Pittsburgh and Connellville Railroad, has been leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It will be known by the Bedford Division.

ON Saturday last about noon, during that very heavy storm, the barn of Samuel Connor, Esq., in Limestone township, Clarion county, was struck with lightning and together with all its contents was burned to the ground. Loss between $3,000 and $4,000. Insured in the Clarion County Mutual for $1,500.

BEDFORD don't grow with Chicago rapidity. It is a steady-going old town. The *Inquirer* says the limits of the borough were never extended (except to take in the Union School building and ground) from the time it was first laid out in June, 1776, until last April, a period of almost 100 years. It is about time the old town should begin to spread herself.

BROOKTON is the name of a little town in Forest county, built up within the past two years. The chief and only business of the place is the large tannery of H. J. Brooks & Co., which gives employment to 160 men; the village contains about 200 inhabitants and twenty-six dwelling houses. The tannery is 600x40 feet, contains 50 vats, and tans 130,000 hides a year. Sole leather is their specialty and their hides come from Buenos Ayres and Texas.

MR. JOHN F. DUNKLE, who is engaged in taking out fire clay at the mouths of Piney and Clarion for the Star Fire Brick Co., informs us that he has shipped 100 boat loads of fire clay to the Clarion Star Fire Brick Company, averaging 140 tons to the boat. One load makes 25,000 fire brick. The company now make 8,000 brick per day, and for the purpose of increasing the business, they have purchased a $30,000 property in Pittsburgh on which to extend their yards.—*Clarion Democrat.*

THE Ebensburg Fish Association isn't a bad institution, after all. Catfish were first introduced into the Conemaugh river three years ago; now that species of fish are not only abundant in this immediate neighborhood, but have been caught nearly so low down as Wilmore. Three live grass pike were put into the same run, at the same point, two years ago, at a cost of $8.88½ each, and already the same fry are said to be abundant. Not satisfied with what it has already done, the Association proposes introducing bass and sunfish.—*Cambria Freeman.*

DURING the storm on Monday afternoon last, the new brick house of Mr. E. C. Leighty, in West Newton, was struck by lightning. A number of persons were in the building at the time, and three men were dangerously shocked; their names are Adam Darr, Jr., Daniel Dary and Samuel Reed. All were prostrated and remained helpless for hours. Adam Darr was burned on the right side of his body from head to foot, his clothing having been ignited; his injury is painful and extensive; the other two men received no other injury than severe shock. Mr. Reed remained for some time without much sign of life, but prompt medical attention assisted his system to rally.

GEN. HARRY WHITE was at Indiana on the 10th, on military business connected with the National Guard of his division. He was called on for a speech by volunteers and citizens, and made a brief address on the military system of the State. He referred to the happy results from the presence of volunteers in the mining districts, which secured at once peace, order and obedience to law. Without such a force the civil authorities would have been powerless. He hoped legislation would be had which would secure such compensation to the volunteers as would at least reimburse them for the expense of their uniforms and their attendance at drills. He characterized the present system of militia fines as useless and inefficient.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE town of Grinnell, Iowa, with a population of two thousand inhabitants, has never had a liquor saloon.

YOU can be shrouded, coffined and buried, with four mourners in attendance, for only twenty dollars, in London.

AMID all the bigness of the big trees of California, the biggest was never discovered until recently, and when found measured about forty-five feet in diameter.

DAN RICE was arrested recently in Lansing, Mich., and fined $15 and costs for assaulting a boy whom he had persuaded to ride his brick mule, but who rode the beast too well to please him.

ACCORDING to a recent official proclamation, the number of policemen in Ireland amounts to ten thousand and six. Of these seven hundred and seventy are stationed in the South Riding of Tipperary, and seven hundred and forty-five in the West Riding of Cork.

THE exports of coal from Great Britain and Ireland during 1871 amounted to 12,208,000 tons, being one million tons over the exports of the previous year. The chief place of export is New Castle. Of the countries taking English coal Germany received 2,331,400 tons, and France 1,968,227 tons. The value of the coal exported amounted to $20,208,400.

AT Walden Pond, near Concord, Massachusetts, associated intimately with the memory of Thoreau, the Spiritualists are holding their third annual camp meeting, the grounds having been especially fitted up for their use. The number of tents already up and occupied last Monday was about three hundred. The regular exercises of the meeting commenced on Sunday.

A STRANGER, who occupied the pulpit in a Baptist Church, near Utica, on Sunday week, during the first prayer leaned heavily on the desk in front of him, which proved to be not fastened as it should be. Suddenly the devout raised their eyes at a startling crash, and beheld the desk, the Bible, the hymn-book, a vase of flowers and an empty goblet strewn upon the floor, while amid the pile floundered the officiating clergyman. Fortunately, he was unhurt, and after order was restored, proceeded with the services.

STALE JOKE.

Relics of the Witticisms that Entertained the World Thirteen Hundred Years Ago.

From the North British Review.

Hierocles, who lived in the sixth century, collected twenty-one jests under the general title of the *Pedants*, and in this fossil jest-book we find jokes that have been handed down through succeeding collections and have become old familiar friends. Among these ancient jests is the account of the man, who, for fear of drowning, determined not to enter the water until he was master of the art of swimming; of the man who complained that his horse died just as he had taught it to live without food; of the philosopher who carried a stone about him as a specimen of his house; of one who stood before a glass with his eyes shut to see how he looked when he was asleep; of the man who bought a cow to see whether it would live two hundred years; and of one who went into a boat on horseback, because he was in a hurry. Here we find the evernew story of a man who meeting a friend, asked whether it was he or his brother, who was buried; and the blundering excuse of the person who, not having attended to the request of a friend, said when he met him, "I'm sorry I never received the letter which you wrote to me about the books." Rev. Mr. Hartly, of Philadelphia, must, we should imagine, have come fresh from the perusal of Hierocles when he forwarded to M. Thiers last year one of the original bricks of Independence Hall in that city, "with the earnest prayer that the legislators of beautiful France may derive from it such an inspiration as shall lead them to erect a republic, whose dignity, justice and purity shall be the admiration of our age, and which shall prove a model for other nations in securing the rights and liberties of their people."

PERSONAL.

LONGFELLOW went to see Longfellow the other day.

JOHN CRAIG, of Rochester, N. Y., has left $105,000 for various Universalist institutions.

Two men recently died in Baltimore with great-grand-children older than their youngest children.

MRS. POMEROY, the wife of the Kansas Senator, recently sent a $10 bill to the wife of every clergyman in the State.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE makes her *debut* as a reader in Springfield, Mass., Sept. 13. She will afterwards read in Tremont Temple, Boston.

BECAUSE Bishop McIlwaine of Ohio, made his appearance in his "ordinary walking dress" during a recent ceremony at Westminister Abbey, some regret is expressed by English clerical journals.

JAMES RUSSEL LOWELL is in Scotland. Justin McCarthy writes: "He is expected here, in London, in a few days. If Lowell cares to be made a lion, and reaches town before the season has wholly extinguished itself, he will be lionized to his heart's content."

MR. GLADSTONE, notwithstanding the vast responsibilities imposed upon him and the great labor required of him as Prime Minister of England, has recently found time to write an important pamphlet on the "Political Present and Future of Great Britain," which will soon be given to the public.

A CURIOUS and fatal accident lately befel a gymnastic in Switzerland named Paul Machon, who gained his living by the strength of his jaws. On this occasion he took a barrel of flour in his teeth and attempted, with no other aid, to throw it over his head. The molars stood it, but his back-bone wasn't equal to it, and snapped in two.

GILMORE has obtained possession of the Boston Coliseum for thirty thousand dollars, and proposes to give a grand concert and ball, for which fifty thousand tickets at three dollars each, will be issued. Each ticket will give the holder a chance to become the lucky owner of the building, which will be assigned by lot; not by lotsetts.

MRS. LINCOLN is a firm Spiritualist. During a late visit to Milwaukee, she visited a noted medium of that locality. The *Wisconsin* says: "Scarcely had she seated herself when the medium informed her that the spirits of Tad and her husband were present, and with them she conversed for some time. The particulars of the interview we did not learn. A few hours after she had finished her seance with the medium she left the city, to return to Waukesha, seeing but few persons during her visit here, and these only persons of previous acquaintance, or with whom she was brought in contact in her visit to the medium."

WHAT IT COST.

The Expense to the "Herald" of the Livingstone Expedition.

A correspondent of an English journal of August 2 says: "Stanley reached London this morning. During a conversation with him I tried to ascertain what the total expenses of his expedition were. 'I think I may safely put them down at over fifty thousand dollars,' was his answer. 'All the bills have not yet reached me, so that I cannot form an exact idea, but the telegraphing of the two letters of Dr. Livingstone to Mr. Bennett cost alone $1,000, and those must, of course, be reckoned as an item. I was compelled to telegraph them, for I pledged my word to Dr. Livingstone to deliver his London letters at the earliest opportunity, and consequently London would have earlier information had I mailed Mr. Bennett's letters instead of telegraphing them.' With reference to future plans Stanley said that he could as yet say nothing. He did not deny a rumor that he was going next to China, but at present was going to rest and work in London."

The London *Spectator* remarks that the Livingstone letters are written with a poignant familiarity forcing us to the great traveler's presence. As his letters all suggest, the great traveler, left to himself for three years, seeing no white face, believing himself abandoned, sick, hungry, heart-broken, has become liberated in mind, has even, perhaps, sustained some temporary injury to his intellectual powers. His discoveries evidently puzzle Sir H. Rawlinson, and so he has forwarded his diary to his daughter sealed, with orders that it shall not be opened until his return or death.

Bathing in the Seine.

At first there is something strange in seeing so many half naked men pulling themselves coolly about (in the Seine), but there is an innocence and simplicity in the whole proceeding which divests it of any idea of impropriety. Here, for instance, are three gentlemen and two ladies, all in bathing dresses, and all giving themselves the air bath, which their limited costume renders agreeable, before taking their swim together. The boat stops in mid-stream; a little ladder is hung over the side, the gentlemen all go in like frogs, one after the other, head first; the ladies go in more like ducks, with a sort of a flutter and a rush upon the surface, and so they swim merrily round the boat, laughing and chasing one another, and every now and then climbing up the ladder to rest. At Bas Meudon there are a number of covered boats which may be hired, and within the gipsy-like tent at the stern the ladies make their toilets; while the gentlemen make theirs in the bow. But here, also, are islands, with convenient bushy shelters, and bathers of both sexes take advantage of them in the absence of bathing houses, for better cover. Then there are pretty villas upon the river bank, which suggests to the occupants a bathing place of their own. As you walk along the bank you meet, for instance, a lady charmingly dressed, tripping down her garden, out across the road, and down to the water's edge. In a second something is apparently unhooked, the becoming morning costume sinks in a heap at her feet, and reveals an equally dainty, but very different form of attire, in which having kicked off the slippers from her stockingless feet, she plunges into the stream, and kisses her hand from the middle of it to her husband, who is standing admiring her from the balcony of his drawing-room. Afterward her maid comes down with a large wrapper, and she runs home like a dripping Naiad with her children, who seem to have had their bath, all trooping and laughing around her. There is a great deal of swimming learned from boats, the swimmer having a cord attached to his or her waist, and being upheld and directed by a man in the boat. The whole of these aquatic performances, which appear to be confined to the small *bourgeoisie*, is conducted with the most perfect decence and propriety. Whole families come and splash about for the real enjoyment of the thing, and the performers seem far more decently clothed than those in *Le Roi Carotte*.

Curry Institute.

This institution occupies spacious apartments in Morgan's Building, corner of Sixth street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa., just at the end of the Allegheny Suspension bridge. The rooms overlook the Allegheny river, and are large, airy, and cheerful, and are finished and furnished in good style, having been entirely renovated during the vacation.

The institution was established in 1860, since which time it has enrolled several thousand pupils, and perhaps has done more to supply a demand for live teachers, and thus exerted a wider influence than any other institution of its kind west of the mountains. Its students are represented in every profession and branch of business, and found in all quarters of the globe, and are everywhere successful.

The plan of the school embraces a Department for Young Folks, in which they can secure all the advantages of a first-class select school, and at the same time obtain a practical business education that will fit them for an ordinary position in life, an Academic Department for students wishing to prepare for College or take an advanced course, and a Normal Department for the education and training of teachers.

The Normal Department furnishes its pupils a complete outfit for teaching, and the demand for practical teachers from this school is such that no student who is qualified to receive a certificate of any grade need ever be without a situation.

The next term opens on the first Monday of September, and a liberal discount will be made in favor of all pupils buying yearly scholarships during the month of August. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this deduction must secure their scholarships before the opening of the school, however.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1863.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Wm. Vies Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Dry Goods Cheap!

Desiring to close my store for improvements on or about the 22d of August, I am now offering my entire stock of DRY GOODS, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES, LACE CURTAINS, MARSEILLES AND HONEYCOMB QUILTS, &c., &c., at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.

DEAD SHOT.

An Accomplished and Lovely Daughter of Missouri Brings Down Her Brother.

[From the Kansas City Times, Aug. 11.]

In Liberty, Clay county, on Friday, Miss Julia Wills, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of seventeen years, killed her brother, aged twenty-two. At about six o'clock in the morning a dispute arose between Miss Wills and her brother in regard to the conduct of their youngest sister, who had been severely whipped by him. The young man, who has had the reputation of being quarrelsome, became very angry, and seizing an ax, raised it with the evident intention of striking her. She screamed violently and rushed toward the house, closely followed her brother. On reaching the house she seized a shot-gun and warned him not to make any further demonstrations or she would kill him. He paid no attention to her admonition, but advanced, and as he did so she pulled the trigger. Wills fell dead, the contents of the gun having entered his neck, a short distance below the chin. There was not a word spoken. She is crazed with grief, and a sharp watch is kept upon her movements to prevent her from committing suicide. An inquest was held on the body of young Wills yesterday, and a verdict returned of justifiable homicide. Mr. Wyatt Wills, the father, is one of the oldest citizens of Clay county, and a gentleman who is held in the highest respect by all who knew him.

MR. WHITTIER has nearly ready a new volume which will kindle afresh the admiration and gratitude of his large circle of readers. The leading poem, which gives the book its title, is "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim," and is devoted to celebrating the sturdy and winning virtues of Francis Daniel Pastorius, who, some two hundred years ago, was delivering his testimony in Quaker meetings against the wrong of slavery and the other special sins of the time.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.
FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.
FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland;
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon;
GLENI W. SCHOFIELD, Erie.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. MAHLY, Cambria;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. A. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Wyoming;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
EBENEZER McJUNKIN, of Butler.
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES F. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. M'CORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. M. AINSW

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Co.
EIGHT PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds,
FOR SALE AT 90 AND INTEREST.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Accounts executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. R. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
M. W. RANDALL, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, R. H. PALMER, Jr.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Third National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH,
Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.
CAPITAL PAID IN..... $ 300,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... 1,000,000.
Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. F. Schmertz, R. S. Kerr,
Charles Moyran, Thomas M. Carnegie,
George McIntyre, Henry Dalmeyer,
H. L. Mengelkoch, Augt. Kiehbiel,
Percy Bell.
W. F. SCHMERTZ, President.
jy8-v11 WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, August 16, 1872.

There were no noticeable discordant features in the financial element of the city to-day. The banks seem fully able to supply the need of their customers, and in many instances lend a helping hand to outsiders. The national banks are fully prepared to receive the visit of the Bank Examiner, who is now in our city. Both eastern and western exchanges report brisker money markets than they have had for some days.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "The paper now offered at our banks is of the gilt-edged order." Still there are no compaints of stringency, and business at all the great financial centers of the country is reported in an easy and prosperous condition.

Reports from the south say large numbers of planters are already disposing of their crops of cotton, the prices paid ranging from seventeen to eighteen cents per pound. This is certainly bad policy on the part of the planters, as those purchasing now are in most instances merely speculators, who undoubtedly anticipate, and in all probability will realize, large profits on their investment, and those profits will not go toward building up the south, either by fostering its manufacturing, promoting its agricultural, or protecting its commercial interests. The south needs every dollar she can earn, and the people of the cotton growing States should see that their earnings, or any part thereof, are not carried out of the country by either English manufacturers or speculators.

Local securities are not much sought after, possibly owing to the high prices at which they are held. In another column will be found an advertisement of Messrs McVay & Co., who offer for sale some first mortgage bonds of the Dunbar Iron Company. As the security is a good, they will doubtless command a ready market.

Gold closed at 115⅜. Erie Railway stock is still falling, closing to-day at 45¾.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday
Bonds—1881	118¾
5-20— 1862	116¾
" 1864	116¾
" 1865	116¾
" 1865 new	115¾
" 1867	115¾
" 1868	115¾
10-40's	113¾
Currency 6's	113¾
Gold	115¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	97¾
Erie	46
Harlem	116½
Fort Wayne	96¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾
Rock Island	110¾
Chicago & N. W	74
Do. Preferred	89¾
St. Paul, Common	54¾
Do Preferred	75¾
Wabash	75¾
Union Pacific	35¾
Ohio & Mississippi	43¼
Pacific Mail	74¾
West Union Telegraph	73¾
Adams Express	97½
U. S. Express	82¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	85

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	58¾
Reading R. R	57¾
Camden & Amboy	125¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	37
Central Transportation	48¾
Empire Transportation	55
Union Transportation	85
Pittsburgh City 6's	74½
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	94
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	27

NEW YORK, August 16, 1872.

The money market was more active this afternoon, rates advancing from 3 to 6 per cent., and closing at 4@4½, the bulk of business being at 5 per cent. The advance is owing to the reports from Canada of a stringency in Montreal, caused by the Dominion Government calling in a large amount of Provincial notes. Sterling declined, the quotations ranging at 108¾@ 108¾ for long, and 109¾@109¾ for short sight bills. Gold active and firmer, closing steady at 115¾@115¾. Loans were made at 1@2 per cent. to flat. Clearings $56,648,000. Treasury disbursements $152,000. Governments steady; closing firm. State bonds firmer on Missouris, but others dull. Stock market generally firm in early dealings, but business was light. The only feature was Erie, which advanced from 44¾ to 46¾. The price of Erie in this market to-day was from 45¾ to 45¾ per cent. above the price at London. No particular reason was assigned for this in the afternoon. Late dealings showed a decline of ¼ to 1¾ per cent., and the greatest was in Pacific Mail, Erie, Lake Shore, Ohio, Northwestern and Western Union. The market was unfavorably affected by the increased activity in money. The stock market at the final close was dull at the decline of the afternoon. The failure of a large firm in the coffee trade is reported.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s, '81, coupons, 115¾; 5-20s, '62, 116¼@116½; do '64, 116¾@116¾; do '65, 116¾@116¾; do 65, new, 115¾; do '67, 115¾@115¾; do '68, coupons, 115¾; 10-40s do, 113¾; currency 6s, 113½; new 5 per cents, 112¾.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 73¾; do new, none; South Carolina, July, 28¾; do April, 45; Missouri 6s, 93.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 73¾; Adams Express 97¼; American M. U., 73¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85; United States 82¾; Pacific Mail 73¾; New York Central 97; Erie 45¾; Harlem 116½; Michigan Central 117; Michigan Southern 89¾; Union Pacific 35¾; Illinois Central 132; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 90¾; Northwestern 73¾; preferred 89¾; Rock Island 110¾; St. Paul 54¾; preferred 76; Toledo & Wabash 75¾; Fort Wayne 96; Chicago & Alton 117; Ohio & Mississippi 43¼.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY August 16, 1872.

ASHES—Soda Ash is firm but quiet; Pots steady at 10; Pears firm at 11 cts.

BAGGING—Penn Mills two bushel, 38 cts; two half bushel, 45; three bushel, 53; Allegheny two bushel, 36.

BUTTER.—The market is generally reported dull with a supply, particularly of the common and medium grades, largely in excess of present requirements; prime to choice sold packed may be quoted at 16 to 17 cts. and common to fair at 10 @ 14.

BEANS—$2.75@3.25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN.—Is quiet and nominally unchanged.

CHEESE.—Is steady with a continued good local trade, and prices are firm but unchanged; 11¾ @ 12 for Factory and 12½ @ 13 for Goshen.

CARBON OIL.—Is dull and lower in sympathy with crude, but it is difficult to give prices as the jobbing trade at present is very much restricted.

COUNTRY LARD.—Is in rather better demand, but prices are unchanged, 8¾ to 9 cts.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5.50 per case.

EGGS.—There is a fair demand particularly for fresh and prices are firmer though unchanged, 16 @ 17 cts; old stock hard to dispose of at any price.

FRUITS.—Apples continue dull and in large supply; we continue to quote at $1.00 to $1.50 per bbl.; peaches also abundant, and slow sale at $1.50 to $2.50 per box. Pears are not coming in so freely and the bulk of the offerings are in bad order. Water Melons $10 to $20 as to quality and size. Plums $3.50 to $4.00 per bushel.

FLOUR.—The market continues firm and fairly active, but there is no change whatever in prices; spring wheat is firm but the outside quotation for choice Minnesotas; red winter wheat $8.50 for new and $8.75 to$9 for old. Chicago and Cincinnati are reported steady while New York is dull and lower; the prevailing feeling is that for the present at least, prices are not likely to go any higher, though a good deal depends on the full movement in wheat at Chicago. New flour $5.50 and dull.

GRAIN.—There is a continued good demand for Wheat and prices are firm and tending upward; we can report sales of fair new red at $1.65@1.70, and prime to choice do. may be quoted at $1.70@1.80. Oats dull and the offering pretty freely, but there is no change whatever in prices; 40 to 42 for old, and 35 to 38 for new. Shelled Corn is quiet but steady and the stock is thought to be relatively light; may be quoted at 60 free in elevator; we were reported two cars c Corn, in bulk, at 58. Rye is dull and may be quoted ht 75 to 80 cts.—sales of one car at 80. There are no established quotations for Barley as yet.

GROCERIES.—The most important feature we have to notice is that Coffee continues to grow weaker in New York, and holders, both large and small, are in a rush, are anxious to unload. Our merchants here, with a very few exceptions, have had but little confidence in the market for some time past; hence, they are carrying light stocks—pursuing what is commonly called a hand-to-mouth policy, so that in the event of a break, which according to present indications seems almost inevitable, they will be prepared for it. Later advices from Rio are to the effect that the arrivals are steadily increasing, and the crop will reach 2,500,000 bags, which is an average one. Sugar is quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS—Granulated 13¾; Crushed 13¾; Powdered 13¾; "A" Coffee, 12; B, 11¾; Extra C. 11¾; Circle C, 11¼; Chespeake Ex C 11¼; Lights, do 11; Golden C, Yellow, 10¾.

COFFEE.—Fancy, 24¾; prime, 23¾ good, 22¾; fair, 22; roasted, 25.

SPICES.—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES.—Stock of New Orleans almost exhausted: choice may be quoted at 85; prime, 80.

RICE.—Carolina, 9¼@9¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8; Patna, 9 @ 9¼.

HAY—Old baled is scarce and firm, but unchanged; sales of baled at $33 to $35 per ton. New crop is selling at from $20 to $30, as to quality and condition.

LARD OIL.—No. 1 Extra is still quoted at 73 to 75 cts in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—Sales at $3.50 to $3.75 per bbl.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged; sales in small lots at $2@$2.50 per bbl.

POULTRY—Sales of spring chickens at 55 to 65 cts per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 8¼; Sugar; cured Shoulders, 11; Breakfast Bacon, 13¾c. Rib Sides, 9; Clear Ribsides, 10¼; Clear Sides, 10¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 16¾c; Dried Beef, 20c. Lard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 10¾c; pails, 11¾c. Mess Pork, $15.50. Ham Sausage, 10c.

SEEDS.—Timothy Seed is firm, and we now quote at $3.37½ per bushel to the trade and $3.62½ in smaller lots.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged at 95@96 cts, in a jobbing way.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

FRIDAY, August 16, 1872.

The pig iron market is moderately active, and steady, but devoid of excitement, and, as compared with last week, without any quotable change in prices. The demand is still restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants; some of the mills have fair stocks, having bought pretty freely some time since, while others are almost entirely bare, and it is these that are now buying, though obliged to do so by force of circumstances. Consumers generally, and it is very natural, are loth to pay prevailing prices, but there is no help for it, and according to present indications they are just as likely to go higher as lower; furnacemen are still reported as feeling confident as ever; and, hence, there is no disposition manifested to make the slightest concession in order to effect sales. The eastern markets continue as strong as ever, and the latest advices from across the water are of a similar character.

Finished Irons are fairly active, unusually so for this particular time, and about the only complaint made by manufacturers is in regard to the price of the raw material, which they allege is higher relatively than the product.

ANTHRACITE.

50 tons A No. 1 Foundry	$56 00	4 mos
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	54 00	cash
30 tons No. 2 Foundry	55 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 2 Foundry	55 50	4 mos
250 tons Neutral Mottled Forge	48 50	4 mos
100 tons Neutral Gray Forge	50 00	4 mos
100 tons Ex. Neutral Gray Forge	52 50	4 mos
600 tons Gray Forge	48 50	cash
600 tons Mottled and White Hed Short	48 00	4 mos
100 tons Mottled and White Red Short	50 00	4 mos
200 tons Mottled and White Cold Short	46 00	4 mos
210 tons R and Short White	47 00	4 mos
200 tons White Cold Short	45 00	4 mos
200 tons Mottled	45 00	4 mos
100 tons Cold Gray	47 50	4 mos
70 tons No. 1 Foundry	55 00	4 mos
30 tons No. 2 Foundry	52 00	4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

100 tons Gray Red Short	$55 00	4 mos
250 tons Gray Forge	52 00	4 mos
150 tons No. 1 Mill Red Short to arrive	55 00	4 mos
200 tons No. 1 Mill Red Short to arrive	55 00	4 mos
100 tons No. 1 Mill Red Short to arrive	55 00	4 mos

TOUGHIOGHENY COKE.

200 tons Gray Cold Short	$49 00	4 mos

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, August 16, 1872.

The Crude opened weak, and dragged for a time, but under the influence of an increased demand the market strengthened, and in the afternoon there were buyers out, no sellers at the opening prices; closing quotation may be given at $3.10 net; and there was a sale of 1,000 bbls at that figure, equal to a fraction over 8 cts. per gallon here; the refined market was very quiet, not a single sale reported; August, 21¾; first half of September, 22; last half 22¾; October 22½; Oil Barrels—Sales of city make reported at $1.80.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Braun & Wagner 506 bbls to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works 446 bbls to Waring King & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 161 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 522 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

F. Weisenberger, 250 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 251 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 430 bbls to Tack Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 50 bbls to Logan Bro. & Co.

Central Rfg. Co., 976 bbls to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 3486

WEST PENN R. R.

Central Ref Co. 100 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Sterling O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson	942
Star O W, acct. Duncan & Y	228
Star O W, acct. Thos. King	160
Citizens' O W, acct. Parker T & Co	474
Eagle O W acct. N. W. Stevenson	746
Citizens' O W, acct. Thos. Hackett	228
Vesta O W, acct. H. McKeivey	308
Radiant O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson	462
Penn O W, acct.	462
Citizens' O W, acct. Duncan & Y	462
American O W, acct. Duncan & Y	302
Total	4874

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace	13	Brown & M	8
Thoebberger B & Co.	15	Nimick & Co	4
Siberian Iron Works	4	Louis O & P	4
John Moorhead	1		
Total	53		

PENN A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. W. Porter	10	Malin & B	7
J. Reamer	3	J. Moorhead	2
Caughey & H	2		
Total	24		

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Paul Jones & Co	4	Nimick & Co	10
J. Painter & Son	3	Brown & Co	1
Caughey & H	2		
Total	20		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS RAILROAD

Jones & L	1	Nimick & Co	6
Total	7		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis O & P	1	Byers McC & Co	2
McKnight & Co	1		
Total	4		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, August 16.—Consols, Money 92¾@ 92¾; 5-20s '62, 92¾; do '65, 93; do '67, 92½; 10-40s, 88¾. Tallow 35s 6d. Turpentine 34s 6d@35s.

PARIS, August 16.—Rentes 55f 62c.

LIVERPOOL, August 16.—Cotton heavy; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 9¾@10¾d; sales of 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; sales for the week 70,000; export 12,000; speculation 5,000; stock 918,000; American 251,000. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet but firm. Breadstuffs firm. Wheat: red spring 11s 6d@11s 10d; red winter 12s 4d. Flour 28s 6d@28s 9d. Corn 27s 6d. Receipts for the past three days: wheat 29,000 bush; American 13,000; corn 15,000 bush; American 14,000. Pork 45s. Lard 39s. Cheese 54s. Cumberland middles 32s 6d; short rib middles 35s 6d.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The market for cotton goods has been a little more animated to-day, while woolens generally remain very inactive; standard sheetings continue to move slowly at full rates, and more enquiry is noticed for medium grades, which have been in fair request, and some marks have been sold up for the day; shirtings in moderate request at current quotations; bleached goods, still without any special features, and holders are offering less at a concession. Cotton flannels without much inquiry, excepting for home demand at former rates. Cotton flannels continue to be better, and prices are firm. Wool flannels still in fair demand, and the late usual activity was noticed for to-day. Clothing and coatings are inactive, and fancy cassimeres are without much life. Prints strong, and fair transactions are reported for to-day; 11¼c is now the market price, with but one exception for all standard goods.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Cotton less active; middling uplands, 21¾c. Flour dull and lower; superfine Western and State, $6@6.30; white wheat extra, $8.30; extra Ohio, $7.10@9.30; St. Louis, $7.55@9.75. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 93@93¼c. Wheat dull and in limited demand; Northwestern afloat $1.60; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat $1.63; do delivered $1.60; new white do $1.70. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy, lower and strong; mixed Western 62@63c; sales 63@63½. Oats lower, but more active; western 42@43½; Ohio 42@50. Eggs unchanged. Hay and hops quiet but firm. Coffee dull; Rio 15@15¼c. Sugar in fair request; fair to good refining 8¾@ 8¾c. Molasses dull. Rice dull at 8¾@9¼c. Petroleum crude 11¾@11¾c; refined 22¼c. Turpentine dull at 50¾c. Pork firmer; mess $13,75@13,85. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats firm; middles in good demand; long clear 8c; short clear 8¾c. Lard dull; No 1 to prime steam new 8¾@8¾c; old, kettle. Butter and cheese dull and unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Beeves to-day 48 cars, making 8,409 for the week, against 8,600 last week. Wet and unfavorable day and slow trade, at ¼c decline, or 10@11c. Much of the stock sold; 8 cars good Kentucky, 8¾ cwt, brought 12@13c; 3 cars Ohio, 6¾ cwt, 11½@12½c. Sheep: 1,600 to-day, and 22,200 since Saturday, against 30,300 last week; very little doing; prices weak; a car 60 lb Kentucky lambs sold at 7½c; a car 75 lb State sheep 6¾c; a lot prime Maryland lambs, 61 lbs at 9c. Hogs: to-day only 13 cars, making 22,400 since Saturday, against 33,500 last week; 10 cars sold at 6½c. Cattle: receipts to-day 629, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,004, or 412 cars, against 434 last week. Market very dull, there being no stock to operate on in the yards. There is not sufficient doing to justify a quotable market. Sales: 20 Missouri steers, averaging 1,065, at $5,00; 190 Illinois steers, averaging 1,035 to 1,438, at $4,38@6,00; 34 Ohio steers, averaging 1,040, at $5,75; 17 milch cows, stockers, averaging $98, at $4. Sheep: receipts to-day 700, making the supply for the week 12,400, against 17,400 last week. Market closed heavy at yesterday's prices. Canada lambs $6,00@7,00; Canada sheep $4,50@5,00; western sheep $4,50@ 5,25, but little doing, and quite a large quantity held over; sales 2200 Canada lambs, averaging 66 lbs, at $6.50; 40 Canada sheep, averaging 150 lbs, at $7,00. Hogs—receipts to-day 2,200 head, making the supply for the week 10,750 against 22,800 last week; the market continues slow for the want of a good quality of stock, but few loads in pens; no sales worth quoting; prices unchanged; good medium sized fat hogs $4,85@ $5,00.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 16.—Flour quiet, firm and unchanged; demand chiefly local. Wheat easier, closing dull; $1,58 seller August; $1,23@ 1,23¾ seller September; $1,16 seller year. Corn dull; 45½@42¼c seller August; 42½c seller September; rejected steady at 39¾c. Oats quiet and firmer; 27¾c cash; 26¼c seller September; rejected 23c. Rye firmer; 56c for short; 56¾c seller September. Barley firm and in fair demand; new, 57¾@58c spot; 58@59c seller September. Pork quiet and easier, nominally $15, seller for August and September. Lard firm for summer, saleable at 8¼c. Meats strong; sales of 350,000 pounds spot; clear, 8c; Shoulders, 6¼@6½c; rough ribs, 8¼c. S. C. hams quiet; scarcely any offering; nominally unchanged. Whisky firmer but more active; sales at 89½c; generally held at 90c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 16.—Flour dull and unsettled; $6,75@7. Wheat dull and lower; dry $1,35@1,40; damp $1,10@1,30. Corn steady and in moderate demand; 47c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; old 73@75c; new 60@70c. Oats steady and in moderate demand for new; 25@30c. Barley dull and unchanged. Groceries unchanged. Oils quiet. Eggs steady and in moderate demand; 12@12½c. Pork quiet and unchanged in every respect; saleable at $13,75; held at $14. Lard steady and in moderate demand; summer 8½c; steam 8½c; kettle 8¾@ 9c. Bulk meats: demand active and prices advanced; 6¾c; sales: sides 8¼c; clear rib saleable at 8¾c. Bacon: demand fair and in full prices; 8¾@9¾@10c. Hogs steady; $4,50@4,60@5,25.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and scarce; amber $1,77 @1,80. Corn dull; mixed western 62c. Oats dull; mixed western 44c. Rye quiet at 72@80c. Provisions strong. Mess pork firmer and higher at $14,75. Bulk shoulders 7c; sides 9¾c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 8c; sides 9¾c; clear rib 10c; held at ½@¾c higher. Hams, sugar cured 17@17¾c. Lard dull at 8¾c. Butter quiet and steady; choice 18@19c. Whisky quiet at 94@94½c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, Aug. 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 white Michigan $1,60; amber Michigan $1,45; old $1,80; seller August No. 1 red $1,60; No. 2 do $1,45@1,47; seller September No. 3 $1,35. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 47½c; buyer 48c; low mixed 46c; yellow 48; white 50c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1 35½c; old 37¼c; No. 2 29c; Michigan 35c; rejected 27c. Pork and lard dull and nominal.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—Flour firm; small business; Ohio and Pennsylvania $8,50@9,25. Wheat dull; red $1,65@1,75; white $1,85@1,90. Rye nominal; 80c. Corn dull; yellow 65@66c. Oats: Oats white steady; 46@48c. Provisions held firmly. Petroleum: crude 15¾c; refined 21¾@ 21¾c. Whisky firm; 95c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1,47; No. 2 do., $1.47. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 42½c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 28c. Rye steady; No. 1, 55¼c. Barley steady; fall No. 2 at 66c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., August 16.—Wheat dull and weak; No. 2 red winter, held at $1,44. Corn dull and nominal at 40@50c. Oats quiet; old 36c: new No. 1, 32c. Petroleum easy, but unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENN, August 16.—1 car lumber, W Anshutz & Co; 20 bbls salt, Henz & N; 10 do do, Wilson & Co; lot oats, Bricker & Co; 52 bbls ref oil, Elkins B & Co; 2 bales hides, A Hostetter.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY August, 16.—43 cars coal, S M Kier & Co; 21 do do Armstrong D & Co; 1 car ice, Chant Lake Ice Co; 4 cars railroad iron, S H Clarke & Co; 4 bg potatoes, Guyer & M; 21 do do, J & A Dietz; 2 bbls eggs, Watt L & Co; 5 rolls leather, W Elaccus & Son; 1 car lime, T P Henderson; 3 rolls leather D Chestnut & Co; 1 do do G N Hoffstott; 1 keg wine, Einstein & Bro.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Co, August 16.—25 bbls whisky, Casey F & Co; 5 do do, Marshall K & Co; 15 do spirits, T R Kerr; 7 do do apples, Voigt M & Co; 6 do do, H Rea; 6 do do, H Riddle Son & Co; 3 do eggs; J A Graff; 10 rolls leather, James Callery & Co; 1 car corn, Hitchcock McC & Co; 2 do do, D G Stewart; 1 do oats, H Riddle & Co; 100 bbls flour, W H Nantkin & Son; 100 do do do, S Lindsay Jr & Co; 1 car corn, Scott & G; 50 bbls flour, Allen Kirkpatrick; 5 cars wheat, Marshall K & Co; 50 tres hams, J H Parker.

ALLEGHENY STATION, August 16.—lot furniture, W Weinhard; 10 pails tobacco, A Wilson; 100 bbls lime, 9 bgs feathers, Jos Craig; 5 hhds tobacco, E Gleason; 1 car lumber, W H McMasters; 104 pcs pipe, J W Barr; 14 bbls apples, J Herbert; 14 do do, A Ross & Co; 1 bbl eggs, C H Morlege; 15 pkgs tobacco, C Beckert; 1 car hay, R Knox & Son; 35 bgs potatoes, Jones & L; 5 bbls eggs, R Carson; 9 hides, Lappe & H; 2 bbls eggs Amos O Hanlon; 5 bbls cider, H Jones; 5 do do, F Gilbert; 84 bgs wheat, Gilmore & Co; 6 bbls eggs, H Lenz.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Co., August 16.—7 g hides L Bradford & Co; 2 bbls spirits, John McCullough & Co; 1 do do, S S Watters & Co; 50 pails lard, W B Hays & Co; 200 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 100 do do, Watt L & Co; 100 do do, D Wallace; 1 car oats, McHenry & H; 7 bbls apples, P Duff & Son; 4 bbls eggs, Voigt M & Co; 30 bgs oats, 8 bbls potatoes, H J McCracken & Co; 10 bbls apples, E Moyr & Co; 1 do eggs, Woodworth & D; 100 bxs cheese, Dilworth & Bros; 5 bbls oil, Harris & E; 5 do apples, Jas O'Brien; 1 bbl eggs, Bricker & Co; 30 bxs soap, Voigt & McG; 10 bbls, 40 sks flour, L J Blanchard; 173 bdls shovels, Myers & Co; 1 car hay, Jas Graham.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, August 16, 1872.—1 car old railroad iron, Brady's Bend Iron Co; 1 car hoops, A. McClintock; 1 car lumber Hill & Co; 3 do Tel poles, W U Tel Co; 1 do f brick, J Wood & Co; 2 do do, Moorhead & Co; 3 W Jrcks, Young & M; 3 bxs J Biggert & Son; 5 bxs A B Camp; 1 cider mills, Phoenix Iron & G; 100 bxs candles, Haworth; 1 do lot furniture, H Berger; 1 do do, J D Beeyard; 6 bxs lumber W Barker; 2 crte tobacco Jno Shearer; 2 cases m water, R G Davis; 104 scks oats, McBane & S; 6 bbls whisky, 3 do potatoes, 1 do apples, E Maye & Co; 1 keg butter, 2 baskets do G G Marvin & Co; 100 ollbrls, B D Moore; 100 do do, C A Wormceatle; 1 lot furniture W H Lemon; 10 brls apples, 10 do potatoes, Van Gorder & S; 10 do apples, H Riddle; 6bxs L cheese, Auerbach & W; 16 bdls paper, Fgh Paper Mfg Co; 21 sks wheat, M F Herron & Co; 40 bdls poles, T Hare & Bro; 294 rms paper, Godfrey & Co; 2 pkgs cigars, T Wallace; 50 bxs pipes, A Gilmore; 8 brls eggs, 15 do apples, 2 do pears, 11 do potatoes, 5 do plums, 1 sck d apples, 141 do wheat, 267 do oats, 2 kgs butter, 100 brls flour, P Duff & Sons; 13brl eggs, 6 do do apples, 5 tubs butter, Voigt M & C; 35 brls apples, J O Brien; 5 brls eggs, 1 box do 16 scks oats, Bland C & C;

RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary last evening, with 3 feet 4 inches in the channel. Weather unsettled, with rain at intervals, and hopes of more water are entertained.

The Juniata was receiving freight, and will probably depart for Cincinnati to-day.

The West Virginia is the regular Monongahela river packet to-day, leaving promptly at 3 P. M.

—The Mountineer runs between St. Joseph and Nebraska City, on the Missouri, connecting with the St. Louis, Kansas, City & Northern Railway, making two trips per week, and bringing out 3,000 or 4,000 sacks of corn each trip. Since June last she has brought out 80,000 bags, or 200,000 bushels of corn, at 25c. per cwt. from Nebraska City to St. Louis. The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "This knocks Chicago competition clean out of sight, and establishes the supremacy of water ways over rail routes as cheap carriers."

—The Cincinnatti *Commercial* says: "Papers for the incorporation of the Cincinnati Mail and Red River Packet Company have been sent to Columbus. The names attached to the documents are: W. G. McCoy, John Simpkinson; Colonel Lane, of Lane & Bodley; Gazzam Gano, of Howell Gano & Co.; Mr. Mendenhall, of Mendenhall & Co.; Mr. Kinsey, of Post & C.; Mr. Procter, of Procter & Gamble; and Henry Olmstead. The capital stock of the company will be $300,000. Captain W. G. McCoy, who is at the head of the movement, is an enterprising and energetic man.

—The St Louis *Democrat* says that the trade of that city with Tennessee River "opens up with much promise, and if vigorously pushed will add greatly to the growth and prosperity of St. Louis."

—The Naples Packet Company, of St. Louis, was granted a certificate of incorporation Monday, with C. S. Rogers, E. W. Gould, and John W. Mortimor, of Missouri, and Samuel Rider, James Abrams, and T. F. Keener, of Illinois, as Directors, with a capital of stock of $200,000.

—The fourth of the steamer Dove No. 1 was sold last Monday to Mr. Gitiner, of Milton, Ky., he paying at the rate of $6,000 for the whole boat. She will have a texas put on in a few days, and have her guards widened, and be adapted for the Madison trade.

—The towboat J. H. Bigley sunk and lost a coal barge going down, at Warctuz, eight miles below Greenville.

—A St. Louis dispatch, under date of Wednesday, says: The Carrie V. Kountz came to the levee to-day after being enlarged. It is claimed she will now carry fourteen hundred tons. She draws only 15 inches forward and 12 aft. The Mary Poe is to be taken out on the sectional docks here and be widened 12 feet.

—The towboat Low Water was sold at Cairo Monday for $1,014 to parties from Shawneetown.

—The Wayne Bluff saddlers' boy found on the day over the money found on the body of Maguire, who died on board the Dardanelle.

—The Davenport *Gazette* says: The White Collars and "Combination" steamboats are exciting the people at all posts between St. Louis and Keokuk with their racing. They go rushing past small places in utter disregard of hails from would-be passengers.

—The Louis City *Journal* says: "On her next trip the Nellie Peck will carry a streamer floating from her jack staff, on which will be inscribed 'Grant and Wilson.' They are all good Grant men on that crack boat."

—The steamer Jim Shannon, says there was no collision between his boat and the Wildcat, on Sunday morning; at Rising Sun, as reported. He found the barge of the Wildcat, which is the hull of the Annie Laurie, aground and in a sinking condition on the bar.

—The Messenger, loaded with iron ore, is reported hard aground at Scuffletown bar.

—The Belle Vernon, and Rover and barges, from St. Louis, passed on Tuesday night for Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

—The negro labourers at Memphis do not like the elevator recently put in operation there, because the demand for labor is less. They are very much exasperated at the builder, Capt. Dodge, and it is said by one of the St. Louis papers that Capt. D. "presumed it to be a very good time to make a trip to St. Louis."

—The two barges which are about to be launched at Jeffersonville for the M. T. V. Company, are 210 feet long, 39 feet beam, and 7½ feet hold; will draw about 18 inches light, and will cost $1,200 each.

—The Marine Ways at Carondelet had to be prepared especially for the reception of the Great Republic.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:

Amendment: Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. JOHN W. GRAHY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

POPULAR MUSIC BOOKS.
Now select the Music Books needed during the next Autumn, and agreeably occupy your Summer Leisure in examining, playing and singing from them.
THE STANDARD: Price $1.50; $13.50 per doz. Destined to be the Standard Collection of the Season. Singers, leaders, teachers! "H

HOME NEWS.

THE SOUTH SIDE RALLY.

The Meeting in Birmingham To-night—Last Chance to Hear Garfielde.

The Republicans of the South Side have made extended preparations for the grand rally to-night, and should the weather prove propitious, there cannot fail to be an immense gathering. The orator of the evening, Hon. Selucius Garfielde, is the attraction, and as he has the reputation of never repeating his speeches, those who heard him on Thursday night will wish to hear him again. Let every Republican turn out and hear something of the great questions of the hour. Let all the opponents of the Republican party be on hand and hear why all true men should support the Republican ticket.

A Reported Liberal Denies the Charge—Who is Doing the Dirty Work.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—I authorize you to state that whoever is doing the dirty work for the Greeley & Brown party in this city perpetrated a forgery when they appended my name to the call published in the *Evening Leader* of yesterday.

T. W. SHAW.

Round Cook Stove.

The Beaver (Round) Cook Stove is said to be the best for cooking and baking that is made anywhere, and they have thirty-three per cent. more metal in them than any other stove made in Pittsburgh. Reference can be given to a number of large hotels and private houses. Reno keeps them for sale at his Terracotte house, 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

Braddocks, Pa.

Our readers at Braddocks will find at the store of Mr. James T. Getty a very good assortment of all the latest weekly papers, magazines, and monthly periodicals, besides the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE. We believe Mr. G. has also a very large stock of groceries and provisions on all kinds. His store is on Allequippa street. All goods delivered to your door free of charge.

Letters Held for Postage

Central Body of Hilrire, Philadelphia, Pa., 1c; Lewis Thompson, Mt. Washington, Pa., 1c; Sister M. J. Evanglist, Titusville, Pa., 3c; Willie W. Lawrence, McEwensville, Pa., 3c; Ellen Smith, Cadiz, Ohio, 3c; Mrs. Wm. M. Shinn, Brooklyn, N. Y. 3c; Miss Lily Van Kirk, Franklin, Ohio, 3c; Miss Ella Dilly, Port Perry, Pa., 3c; O. Ditson & Co., Boston, Mass., 3c; Miss Emma Strub, Toledo Ohio, 3c.

Western University.

This institution is now in a flourishing condition, and is one of the best institutions in the State. The Faculty is large and composed of gentlemen of experience and ability. The courses are various, and can be suited to the wants of all, so that those who have not the time or do not wish to pursue a full course, can receive instruction in such branches as they may desire. The next term opens September 2.

Important to Insurers.

The insurer should always acquaint himself with the character of the management of any company in which he proposes to insure. Tried by this test, the National Insurance Company of Allegheny holds the highest rank, for its Directors are all men who have made reputations in the business community by years of actual test. The National offers superior advantages to insurers, which will be explained to all who will call on the Secretary, Mr. James E. Stevenson.

Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Lovers of theatrical amusements will have an opportunity to-night to have their tastes gratified, as the season opens at Fred Aimes' American Theatre. To-night will be a grand gala occasion, as every one of the company engaged for the season will appear. Pittsburgh's favorite, Johnny Hart, heads the list, with a full line to support him. The place has been thoroughly overhauled during the vacation, and will be found fresh and attractive. A splendid bill is offered to-night, and the manager desires to see all his friends on hand.

Anderson Sash Balance.

This new invention is certainly destined to do away entirely with the old style weights by which windows are made to roll up and down. The new improvement has now been in practical use for three years, and we have yet to hear of a single case in which it did not give satisfaction. Its advantages are that it can be much more easily adjusted to the window; it is not liable to get out of order; never gets into a "snarl" like the cords and weights, and will last as long as the window holds together. It can be seen in practical working, and its advantages easily perceived, at the office of the agent, Mr. John S. Bell, No. 70 Smithfield street.

"There's no Name Like Home."

A company has been organized looking to the supply of the long-felt want of homes among the laboring and other classes. A hotel will be built, having for its object the accommodation of families and for those wishing greater privacy, cottages will be built. The grounds are to be beautified in accordance with the best forms of landscape gardening. The property is located along the line of Penn avenue, as widened and improved, and is thus in one of the most desirable portions of the city. The stock is offered at $10 per share—$1 payable down, to be paid in full when taken up, and those wishing an interest should apply early at 77 Fourth avenue.

A Fatal Result.

Mention was made in our issue of yesterday of the painful accident which happened to Mr. Christian Kopp, of Allegheny, by which he was thrown violently on his head at his saw-mill in the Fourth Ward. Mr. Kopp remained in an unconscious condition from the time of the accident, and yesterday morning about four o'clock he died. The deceased was a very prominent citizen of Allegheny, and a man of influence of considerable note. He was widely known and much respected, and his death will occasion deep regret among a large number of friends. He was forty years of age, and leaves a wife and seven children. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock.

Wylie Avenue Sabbath School.

The first annual picnic of the above Sabbath School was held on Thursday at Linden Grove. The children, with their parents and friends assembled at the Eleventh ward school house in the morning and marched to Fifth avenue where cars and wagons were in waiting to convey them to the grove. The day was cool and fine, and all from the oldest to the youngest seemed to experience great enjoyment. All the old well-known amusements were liberally indulged in, although a that barbarous amusement known as Copenhagen seemed to have the preference. Great praise is due to Walter Kirkpatrick, Esq., and others for getting up the games for the children. Above five hundred sat down to dinner during the day. And what a dinner they did have! The tables fairly groaned under the richest and choicest of viands. At half-past six o'clock they all returned to the city feeling that the day had been one of the rarest enjoyment. At a subsequent meeting of the teachers, thanks were tendered all who contributed to the enjoyment of the occasion. A hearty vote of thanks was extended to the First Presbyterian Church for the use of numerous things granted by them for the occasion.

A Rural Wedding.

One of those olden time weddings took place in our town, says the Uniontown *Standard*, a few days ago, and it is not our design to make any remarks, but state the facts just as they occurred. A young gentleman and lady, strangers to everybody here, called on the Squire to get married. The young man was carrying his shoes in his hands on account of a stone-bruise, and had on his shoulder a long narrow sack; in one end he had something in appearance to wearing apparel, and in the front end he had a small dog, with its nose sticking out of a hole. The young lady had in her arms one of those large Maltese cats, with a pink ribbon around its neck, fastened with neat breast pin. When they came to the office the young man refused to go in, but she, taking hold of his coat, said, "Come on I ain't afraid." Finally he went in. She says, "Squire we want to get married." "Hold on," said the young man, "I want to know how much this job costs." The price was agreed on, and in the meantime, many had gathered, and two of the crowd acted as attendants. While the ceremony was going on one of the attendants cried out, "Hold on, this fellow ain't on the right side." Being properly placed, the Squire proceeded, and the two were made one, and left, no one knew where, being entire strangers.

YOUNG MEN INJURED

Freaks of Fractious Horses—Two Young Men Thrown from a Buggy—Serious Injury of One—A Man Knocked Senseless.

Yesterday was marked by two runaways, both of which were attended with serious consequences.

In the evening, about half-past seven o'clock, Messrs. James Post and James Haslett, young men, were returning from a drive on Penn avenue, and had reached Liberty street, near the Union Depot, when the horse attached to the buggy became unmanageable. In endeavoring to check him up the young men were unsuccessful until the vehicle ran against an obstruction and they were pitched out. Mr. Haslett was quite severely bruised, but sustained no serious injury, and was able to walk about. His companion, Mr. Post, however, fared more unfortunately. In falling he struck his head and shoulder against the cobble stones, and for a time was insensible. He was picked up and taken to the station house, where medical attention was given him, after which he was taken to his room on Smithfield street. His parents, who reside in Washington, Pa., were notified by telegraph of the accident. Mr. Post had recovered consciousness at last accounts, but was unable to speak—the shock having temporarily deprived him of that power. He was recovering slowly last evening but is considered in a precarious condition.

About noon yesterday a man was driving a pair of horses along Penn avenue when the animals became fractious and ran off. He was thrown out in front, and one of the horses stepped on his head. He was picked up unconscious and taken into Smith & Co's lumber yard. Physicians were soon in attendance but at last accounts he was still unconscious, and fears of a fatal result prevailed. His name could not be ascertained.

The horses after upsetting another vehicle, and pretty well demolishing their own, were finally captured not much the worse for their run.

BREVITIES.

....The dogs are having their day.

....The Grant street sewer is completed.

....Rivermen are anxiously looking for a rise.

....The Turners' Festival commences to-day.

....A large pipe sewer is being laid on Webster street.

....John McIntyre, of Allegheny, is home from Ireland.

....The Liberals will make their first show of strength this evening.

....The Pittsburgh bar consists of about two hundred and seventy-five legal gentlemen.

....Emanuel Sweitzer, of the *Freiheit's Freund*, left last night for Philadelphia, on a pleasure trip.

....Thomas Scandrett has concluded to let the fishes rest up the Youghiogheny, and is back again to business.

....Sunday excursionists—it has been officially announced—will not be welcomed on the Leetsdale camp ground.

....Mayor Blackmore is going to bring his official heel down on the corner loafers. Look out boys, before it is too late.

....The colored voters of this city will turn out one thousand strong on the night of the grand torch light procession.

....A little girl named Maggie Eaton had her leg broken in Monongahela, by a heavy plank falling upon her. Dr. Roberts attended her.

....The South Side Republicans have made ample preparation for the grand mass meeting to be held at the corner of Twenty-first and Carson streets this evening.

....The letter of "I. D." written by one of our merchants just returned from a trip through Tennessee, being unavoidably crowded out, will appear in Monday's issue.

....The Consolidated Gas Company is busily engaged laying their pipes, and expect to be able to begin supplying gas to our citizens in a few weeks, which is good news for all.

....We received several communications yesterday to which no names were attached. It is useless to send anything of the kind, unless the names of the writers in full are appended.

....The Sixth ward Republican Marching Club will meet this evening at the Ann street school house, where they will receive their entire equipments, and marching orders. A full attendance is desired.

....We understand that the orator who, two years ago, "cut the comb" of one of the speakers announced for to-night at the Greeley meeting, will be on hand to answer that gentleman, should he offer anything worthy of a reply.

A poor widow woman lost her pocketbook containing twenty dollars yesterday, in the Allegheny market house. The finder will confer a great benefit upon the owner, and receive a reward by leaving it at Alderman Hunter's office.

....Chief Clark, of Allegheny, yesterday arrested William Graham on charge of stealing a valuable gold watch from Mrs. Fannie Carlin, about a month ago. It is alleged that Graham snatched the watch while the lady was wearing it and ran off with it.

....There is considerable generous rivalry among the Republicans of the Seventh and Eighth wards in regard to the number of men that each ward can muster in their marching corps. No doubt during the campaign matters in that part of the city will be quite lively.

....Now that Mr. Marshall has concluded to stump for Greeley and Brown, why can't an arrangement be made that he and Mr. Swope debate the subject together. They are both men who stand high in their profession, and no doubt our citizens would like to hear them. Who will issue the challenge?

....On Thursday night a thief entered the clothing store of Mr. C. Kloffer, on Ohio street, Allegheny, while the proprietor was out a moment, and took his coat and vest, which were lying on the counter. The garments were afterwards found in the back yard, but the thief got those through them and taken forty dollars from the pockets.

....At a meeting of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, held last night at the Franklin street school house, quite a lively discussion ensued upon the question whether the colored voters should adopt the policy of Chas. Sumner, and vote for Horace Greeley. Capt. Wm. Ward affirmed that they should, while Mr. Chas. Martin took the opposite side of the question. Mr. Martin proved entirely too much for his Liberal opponent, and succeeded in easily demolishing him.

....Mrs. Glass, who resides on Arch street, Allegheny, made a very fortunate discovery on Thursday night. At a late hour she heard a strange noise in the branches of a large tree which stands in front of her residence, and looking in that direction she saw a man lying stretched out on one of the limbs, and making his way towards a second story window. As soon as he was discovered he attempted to escape when the limb broke and let him down rather suddenly to the ground, a distance of about fifteen feet. He seemed to be unhurt, however, and got up and escaped.

PERSONAL.

***C. E. Locke of the *Chronicle*, favors Leetsdail camp meeting.

***Gov. Geary passed through the city yesterday on his way to Greensburg.

***W. W. Brown, of Allegheny, returned yesterday from a five week's European tour.

***R. W. Drum, our young Allegheny banker, "recreates" just now at Leetsdal camp meeting.

***J. R. Oxley, though not at all blatant, is one of the most efficient Republicans in Allegheny.

***Harry McGregor, the popular Allegheny hatter, is now at home on the old camp ground at Leetsdalt.

***Harry Byram of the *Mail*, throws aside the pencil to-day and takes a run up to the Tarentum camp meeting.

***Col. J. H. Stewart spent a few days in Uniontown this week on a visit to his brother-in-law, Rev. A. B. Castle.

***Lieutenant Campbell would accept the Coronership; like wise Dr. Snively, who has been recommended by the physicians.

***Judge Samuel A. Gilmore, of Uniontown, who has been visiting Montana for the last few weeks, is expected home in a few days.

***Harry Walker, the young Allegheny contractor, has stopped business for a few days during which his post office address will be Leetsdal camp ground.

***Mr. George Ford, of Burnell's Museum, while in attendance at the Noblestown Harvest Home pic-nic had one of his fingers lacerated severely by accidental discharge of a pistol.

***Mr. John W. McClelland, formerly of this city, died in California in June last, according to news just received in the city. He was a brother of T. A., and Bruce McClelland, and was well known here.

***There is no truth in the report published in the Evening *Leader* that the Hon. Thomas Marshall will run for Congress, against Mr. McJunkin the Republican nominee. Mr. Marshall and Mr. McJunkin are warm and intimate friends.

***Officer McCurry, of Mayor Callow's police, who was sun-struck about ten days ago, while attempting to make an arrest, was out yesterday for the first time since his sickness. He soon became faint, however, and was unable to remain on duty.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

DEPUTY Mayor Nichols had five cases before him yesterday morning.

TWENTY-NINE common cases were disposed of by the Mayor yesterday at the morning hearing.

THIRTY days at the Work House for disorderly conduct, was the sentence of George Dawson, yesterday morning.

ANOTHER of the Smith family sent up. This time it was Henry—thirty days to the Work House for vagrancy.

MARTIN GARVEY was yesterday fined $15 by Deputy Mayor Nichols for disorderly conduct in getting into a fight with a colored man on a Penn avenue buss.

BUT three common cases were before Mayor Callow yesterday morning. George Dennison for disorderly conduct was committed to the work house for thirty days.

ALDERMAN MCMASTERS yesterday committed Patrick Price to jail on a charge of abandonment and desertion, preferred by his wife. She alleges that he has abandoned her and her family and refuses to support them. Patrick's side of the story is quite different. He alleges that he has given his wife all the money he earned, but that instead of using it to suppor the family she buys ale with it.

Fine Liquors for Family Use, and Where to Purchase.

The finest brandies in the city.
The best Holland gin.
The finest Jamaica rum.
Most celebrated champagnes.
Delicious Malaga wines.
Rare old port wines.
Best old Monongahela whisky.
Choice Bourbon whisky.
Irish, Rotern and Scotch whiskies.
Medicinal blackberry brandy.
Bottled ales and table wines,

And all descriptions of the finest foreign and domestic wines and liquors are offered at very reasonable rates, at the extensive importing house of James K. Lanahan, No. 855 Liberty street, in packages to suit dealers or private families. Purity and no adulteration guaranteed in all cases.

C. Coleman & Son, proprietors of the Duquesne Wagon Works, on Marion ave., Allegheny City, have for some time past had such a pressure of orders that they could not fill them with their accustomed promptness and have been obliged to enlarge their shop room and provide additional tools and machinery, and from this time all orders with the same promptitude as formerly, notwithstanding the large increase of custom. The farm wagons, southern and platform spring wagons, and above all the combined patent self-oiling iron axle thimble skein wagons turned out by Coleman & Son are so superior to any to be found in eastern or western shops, and the low prices charged for them accounts very satisfactorily for the increased demands and justifies the large expenditure for extending their works. We like to record such evidences of successful enterprise.

Wooden Pavements.

MR. EDITOR:—We, find in the GAZETTE of Thursday a statement that the blocks used in the Miller pavement are dipped in tar. This is incorrect. They are creasoted by the Seeley process, a full explanation of the merits of which we will submit to the public through your columns Monday. BARTON & KEENEY.

The American Button Hole and Overseaming Machine commends itself to general attention from the fact that it possesses an advantage—the buttonhole attachment—which is possessed by no other machine. The machines may be seen in operation at the rooms of the agent Mr. James Espy, No. 178 Liberty street.

"JOHN."

Our Workingmen Opposed to Him—Organizing for Protection—Coolie Labor a New Form of Slavery.

Last night an adjourned meeting of workingmen opposed to the introduction of coolie labor was held at the Ann Street School House, in the Sixth ward. The meeting was called to order by George R. Beecher, who was called to the chair. James McDonald was appointed Secretary. The meeting then proceeded to elect permanent officers. The following were selected: President—George R. Beecher. Vice President—Peter Kearshbaum. Secretary—James McDonald. Corresponding Secretary—Charles Cochran. Treasurer—Samuel Whitehouse. One hundred and twenty-seven names were enrolled as members of the club. The committee appointed at the previous meeting to draft resolutions expressing the feeling of the organization toward the question of importing Chinese labor, reported the following resolutions which were adopted.

WHEREAS, A system has been established having for its object the importation of Chinese Coolie labor to supplant and take the place of American working men, and believing that an attempt is about to be made to bring these representatives of pauper labor into our midst, we deem it our duty as working men, whose greatest interests are at stake, to protect ourselves against this encroachment upon our rights; therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize in this new system of labor an attempt to resurrect, from the grave to which it was consigned by an intelligent and free people, the old enemy of free labor—slavery, and an effort to bring wages down to a level with the pauper wages of England.

Resolved, That we are opposed to it in all its aspects, believing that it will tend to degrade and demoralize the laboring classes of the present day, most everlasting injury to American labor and be a blot upon the fair fame of our noble country.

Resolved, That we as working men do pledge ourselves to mutually combine in opposition to the pernicious system, and use our united efforts to have laws enacted which will lead to its disuse and cause it to be illegal.

Resolved, That we will not support for office any candidate who will not pledge himself to use his best efforts to advance our course.

SAMUEL WHITEHOUSE,
JESSE OZENGHAM,
WILLIAM EARLY,
GEORGE B. BEECHER,
JAMES MANNING,
Committee.

CONFUSION AMONG THE SWINE.

Placing Hogs in Pound—The Owners Indignant.

It seems that dogs are not the only animals that disturb the peace and quietude of civilization and inspire policemen to malignant and blood-thirsty deeds. The swine come in for a share of attention, and from late developments in Allegheny, bid fair to rival their old enemies, the dogs. At present the hog seems to be having his day.

For some time past Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, has received loud and bitter complaints from citizens of the Ninth ward, that hogs in that vicinity are allowed the unusual libery of the streets and that their presence had become very disagreeable. The Health Officer finally decided to remedy this matter by establishing a pound for the accommodation of the animals.

A large building was accordingly secured and furnished in the most elegant manner, with Brussels carpet and all the usual furniture, and on "within three minutes' walk of the post-office." Yesterday the police in that ward were instructed to extend invitations to any and all homeless animals who were found wandering in the streets. The matter of finding them proved the easiest part of the work; but when the officers came to capture them the amusement began. The hogs were too strongly convinced of their rights as American citizens to be thus robbed of their freedom. Besides the owners objected to having them confined so that they could no longer enjoy the pleasure of their society in the back yard or kitchen. One delicate Irish lady placed her arms around two hundred pounds of live pork and gently carried it into her house; another woman took her pet piggie into her bed-chamber where the police dared not molest or make afraid. Altogether the scene was a lively one, and for a time it seemed that the officers would be placed in the pound by the indignant Irish woman. The strong arm of the law, however, finally prevailed, and the result was that about twenty-five hogs were safely housed.

THE EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

Organization of a Grant and Wilson Club.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Eighth ward was held last evening in the Franklin Street School House for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization of a Grant and Wilson Club.

The meeting was called to order by Geo. B. Chalmers, Esq., and a committee of five on permanent organization was appointed. The committee reported the following list of officers who were elected unanimously;

President—George B. Chalmers, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Messrs. J. H. Walters, Wm. Little, Joseph Moore, John W. McGimpsey and John Gaither.

Treasurer—John S. Lambie.

Recording Secretary—Alex. Seanor.

Corresponding Secretary—John F. Moore.

The permanent committees had been appointed at a previous meeting, and all reported progress in their respective duties.

The Committee on Marching Corps having been instructed to confer with a committee from the Seventh ward club in regard to consolidating the two clubs into one marching corps, reported through their chairman, Mr. George Boothe, favoring the plan of uniting the two clubs in one marching corps, each club retaining its own identity as a ward organization.

The motion to adopt the report was lost, and it was decided to organize a marching club independent of the Seventh Ward Club.

On motion of Mr. Lambie, the Committee on Marching Corps was empowered to make arrangements for procuring uniforms for the club.

Mr. Glinn, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported $145 in the Treasury.

On motion the time of meeting was changed to Wednesday night.

The Club then adjourned to meet next Wednesday night, when the officers for the marching corps will be elected, and other arrangements completed.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

A Grant and Wilson Club Organized.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the Twenty-third ward, called for the purpose of organizing a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, Mr. Geo. J. Luckey was called to the chair and Mr. James Mc Killen was chosen Secretary. After a brief but eloquent address from the Chairman, the following persons were elected permanent officers of the Club.

W. J. Lewis, President.

Vice Presidents—W. H. Brown, Esq., Hon. Geo. H. Anderson, Jas. McKiffen, Thos. S. Blair, R. H. Palmer, Capt. Jos. Nixon, Harrison Taylor, H. W. Oliver, Sr., Joseph Tunstall, James Scharwick, Charles Ninehouse, S. A. Clarke, J. H. Williamson.

Secretaries—J. F. Smith, John Wilson.

Treasurer—Geo. T. Oliver.

Finance Committee—Hon. Geo. H. Anderson, Thos. S. Blair, Geo. J. Luckey, Col. James N. Schoonmaker, M. Rankin. Geo. Laughlin, John H. Page, Thos. W Davis, John R. Bingler, A. B. Stevenson.

Executive Committee—E. F. Anderson, P. D. Barclay, James McKibbon, Joseph Thomas, Samuel S. Brown, John C. Harper, Jas. S. Fisher, Wm. Scott, Capt. James Vandergrift, R. J. Wilson, Wm. Baker, Jr., Wm. Owston, Jeremiah Davis Capt. David Crawford, Israel Keily, Capt. Jacob Glazier, D. M. Cago.

Speeches were made by Hon. George Anderson and George T. Oliver. Mr. Anderson paid a high tribute to the thorough honesty and ability of General Hartranft. His position at Harrisburg gave him the opportunity to speak advisably, and he took this opportunity to declare emphatically his high opinion of him as a private citizen and public officer.

At the conclusion of the addresses an opportunity was given for all present to sign the book of membership to the club. Over seventy-five names were enrolled, after meeting then adjourned with three times three cheers for the old Republican ticket; National, State and county.

BRADDOCK, PA.

Republicans Organizing—Complete List of Officers.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. A. Dempster and the following gentlemen chosen as officers:

Thomas McVay, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. Shallenberger, Wm. Redman, John L. Baldridge, Allen Kirkpatrick, Wm. Reeves, Dr. W. J. Lynn and Geo. S. Fatzin Vice Presidents.

M. G. Corry, Secretary.

Jno. S. Lambie and C. D. O'Riley, Speakers.

Finance Committee—J. N. Shallenberger, Chairman; W. F. Long, J. B. Corey, Wm. Redman, George Fritzins, Allen Kirkpatrick, Capt. S. M. Packer, Dr. J. D. Schooley, Joseph Anderson, Col. E. J. Allen, John Parker, John L. Baldridge, J. Mills, Sr.

Executive Committee—A. Dempster, Chairman; Wm. Fritzins, Wm. Fauset, James Petty, C. C. Fawcett, George B. Fritzins, Phil. Shara, M. G. Corey, Wm. Speer, S. Mosheral.

Marching Club Committee—M. G. Corey, Chairman; Wm. Spear, C. C. Fawcett.

Committee on Music—J. Mills, Jr., Chairman; D. Stewart, Wm. Fauset, John L. Baldridge.

Committee on Documents—Dr. W. J. Lyons.

Naturalization—Samuel Dempster, S. Mosheral.

Registration—Dr. W. J. Lynn, Col. J. McK. Snodgrass, Thos. McVey, James McCauley.

Beware

Of spurious needles, poor silk twist, linen and cotton thread and bad oil, which may render the best machine useless. We sell the Singer Manufacturing Co.'s renowned silk twist, linen thread, needles, &c., all of superior quality, which can be relied on only when obtained from the Singer Sewing Machine Agency.

R. STRAW & CO.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

The Best Vitrified Sewer Pipe is to be had at Reno's Terracotta house, 41 Federal street, Allegheny, and also the best catch basin for gardens drainage. Experienced men kept constantly on hand to lay private drains.

If you are not satisfied that the prices are the lowest in the city at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street, call at the store and make a thorough examination of the stock, and compare it with that found elsewhere.

Fancy and Plain Chimney Tops can be got cheaper at Reno's, 41 Federal street, Allegheny, than any place in the two cities.

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.

Words of Praise for a Justly Popular Institution.

We have heretofore frequently spoken in praise of that sterling institution the Pittsburgh Female College, and it now gives us pleasure to find that our estimate of the College seems not to have been placed too high, as we find one of our most respected contemporaries, the *United Presbyterian*, equally warm in words of endorsement. Our contemporary in a recent issue contained the following tribute which we heartily endorse:

"We have before us the catalogue of the officers and pupils of this College. It has as its frontispiece an engraving of the elegant buildings, suggestive of commodiousness, comfort, and the amplest facilities for the accommodation and training of a large number of pupils. And then we know the reality to be all that is represented in this country accept the Bishop's explanation, but the *Church Journal* is frantic over the alleged "indignity."

The *Standard* of Chicago, takes the right ground in the matter of granting letters to Bible lost members, who desire to unite with other denominations. It says, we have held that every person is entitled to such testimonial of character, in any relations which he sustains, as he has merited; that in the case, for example, of one desiring to withdraw from a Baptist church, with a view to unite with some other denomination, the pastor should give him a certificate of his standing in the church, and his name should be dropped. We submit that it is a case of simple justice toward the individual, and courtesy among Chistian brethren, with no question involved that touches any mooted point whatever, as between the several denominations."

A WRITER in *Lipincott's Magazine*, on camp meetings, professes to know what the policy adopted by Methodist preachers, and specially in camp meeting labors, was to reach the hearts of men first, to melt them down, so to say, and then mold them while in fusion." Without commenting, we quote the following holy scripture: "Man believeth with the *heart* unto righteousness." Then follows a sentence that is doubtful whether an intelligent minister would utter. But we quote the succeeding paragraph: "I know very well that practical results followed it, and when a miserable sinner was converted, he always washed his face and put on a clean shirt among the first acts of his new life."

MR. D. L. MOODY, the well known Chicago evangelist, at a special service in London, when presented with a Biblical Commentary as an expression from his English friends, in responding said he was preaching in Farwell Hall when the fire-bells rang on the evening before the great conflagration. Many of the young men, Mr. Moody said, who were at that meeting, lost their lives before morning. A thousand persons were burned to death. This may seem a little exaggerated, but the truth is that nobody knows exactly how many lives were lost in that awful night.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Christian Era* (Baptist) writes that the Methodists have an itinerant system, while they (the Baptists) have the itinerancy without the system. In the Taunton Association, out of sixteen churches only one pastor has been settled for over five years, while a majority have been settled within two years. Of the two hundred and one pastors in this State, only twelve have been settled over ten years."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Herald and Presbyter*, writing from Colorado Springs, Colorado, says, a Colorado minister who has an audience of two hundred, preaches to more talent than one in the States with an audience of a thousand. Colorado people are mainly from the eastern cities, like quite well-to-do people. Two hundred can be surprised if some of our readers might think different from this *glowing* writer.

THE sixty-third annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, will be held at New Haven, Ct., commencing October 1st. The meeting was to have been held at Chicago, Ill., but owing to the great fire in that city, the place was changed to New Haven.

A friend of the *Christian Register* writes a clergyman that he has got so far into politics as to hurrah for Gr—, but doesn't know whether to end with "ant" or "eeley." The clergyman (a Grant man) replies by referring him to *Prov.* vi. 6—"Go to the ant, thou sluggard."

THE late General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, without waiting for missionaries to offer their services, after fervent prayer for divine direction, selected three ministers, and two young ladies as suitable persons to engage with the work.

MANY wealthy Jews, it is said, spend one-forth of their time at Long Branch. The *Jewish Messenger* suggests in view of the religious welfare of these people, that a rustic synagogue should be erected at that place.

THE Roman Catholic Cathedral at Newark, New Jersey, is to cost $1,500,000. The bishop's home is to cost $300,000. Most of the money will be obtained from the church members in small subscriptions.

LOCAL.

REV. C. A. DICKEY, of St. Louis, will preach in his old church—the Fourth United Presbyterian, Allegheny—to-morrow morning.

THE Rev. J. H. Bassett, late publishing agent of the Methodist (Non-Episcopal) Book Concern, has been seriously ill at his home in Springfield for several day past, but is now recovering.

THERE will be a meeting of the congregation of the Second United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, next Tuesday, when the formal official vote on the election of a pastor will be taken.

REV. DANIEL SCHINDLER, late editor of the *Radical*, has an article in the current number of the *Methodist Recorder*, on "Childhood's Memories," that reads like a beautiful unmetred poem.

REV. JOSEPH KING, of Allegheny, and Rev. Dr. Wallace, of Hazlewood, are conducting a "woods" meeting at Mineral Point, Somerset county, which commenced yesterday and continues several days.

REV. JOHN MCFARLAND, a native of Western Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Washington College, and also the Western Theological Seminary, of the class of 1847, died at Greenfield, Missouri, July 21, of scrofulous consumption.

THE congregations of the Arch Street, South Common and North Avenue Methodist Episcopal Churches, Allegheny, will unite in a union service too-morrow morning, in the North Avenue Church. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Holmes. No evening service.

REV. S. R. FRAZIER, the newly elected pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Allegheny city, will deliver a sermon under the auspices of the Wylie Avenue Church, on Sabbath evening, in the hall of the Eleventh ward public school house, at half past seven o'clock. Seats free, and a cordial welcome extended to all.

AT a meeting of the congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church, Washington, Pa., last Sunday afternoon, Professor Frazier, one of the new Professors of Washington and Jefferson College, was selected to supply the pulpit during the absence of Rev. Dr. Hays in canvassing for funds for the erection of new college buildings.

DIED.

MCQUISTON—On Thursday, August 15th, 1872, at 3.45 P. M., MARY, wife of James McQuiston.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, 44th street, above Butler, on SATURDAY, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's at 2 P. M. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

KOPP—On Friday morning, August 16, at 4 o'clock, Mr. CHRISTIAN KOPP, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 116 Main street, Allegheny, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

GRAHAM—On Friday, August 16, 1872, BESSIE, infant daughter of W. J. and Maggie Graham, aged 9 months and 28 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, corner of Soho and John streets, near Centre Avenue, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

HEINZ—On Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M., JOHN FREDERICK HEINZ, aged 59 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 34 Wylie avenue extension, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

GARDNER—On Thursday, August 15, at 6 P. M., FRANK, son of John Gardner, in the 17th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 30 Charlotte street, Allegheny city, THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock. Carriages will proceed to the McKee's Rocks and Versailles cemetery.

DONNELLY—On Thursday, August 15, at 8 o'clock A. M., AGNES DONNELLY, in the 92d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles Magee, No. 4 Tannehill street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

FAIRMAN, TAGGART & CO., UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLE, No. 280 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, where they are prepared to furnish Coffins, Shrouds, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods at lowest prices. Office open at all hours day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished. mys

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all Kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

CARRIAGES, $3. HEARSE, $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, No. 117 Fourth avenue. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms Cash. jy13:n90

CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, cor. of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night. ap8:n62

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,219,175.09.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.
mh5-bf

NOTICE.

Persons who prefer their trees at home, instead of from travelers, can rely on our stock of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Small Fruits, &c.,

For the fall trade, being very large and assorted.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.
122 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Seeds, Plants, Flowers, Etc.

Our Catalogue of Vegetable and Flour Seeds, our Catalogue of Small Fruit and Price List, for Spring, 1872, and our Catalogue of Ornamental, Flowering and Building Plants now ready, and can be had on application. Bouquets, Cut Flowers, Baskets and Floral Ornaments, executed in the finest style at short notice.

R. CUMMING & CO.,
(Successors to J. KNOX.)
92 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Loveliness on the Increase.

A marked increase of female loveliness is the eye-delighting result of the immense popularity which HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM has obtained among the ladies of America. Complexions radiant with snowy purity and tinged with the rosiest blue of health are commonly seen of it is used. For the sallow and unwholesome appearance of the face and neck, which utterly counterbalance the effect of any personal attraction the owner may possess, it substitutes that clear, pearl like complexion which is such a transcendant charm in woman, and renders the roughest skin as soft as Genoa velvet. No one is more astonished than the person using it at the marvelous transformation which it effects in these particulars. 13th:n28

Beautiful, Durable, Cheap.

The work turned out at the great Carriage Works of Messrs. Reed & Davis, on Arch street, Allegheny, will compare most favorably with any now brought from the East, both for beauty of style and finish, durability of work and cheapness in price. Our readers should call at the Works, in Allegheny, or at the Repository, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, and examine their stock of vehicles, of all kinds, before giving their orders elsewhere, as we feel assured they cannot buy any better or cheaper article of the kind west of the mountains.

For New Styles

In hats and caps call at the one price house of Wm Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

Nice Suits.

Nice fitting neat suits for the season are to be had at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

If you want a reliable sewing machine—one that has no quips and cranks when it is impossible to make it work—purchase one of the American Overseaming and Buttonhole machines which are for sale at the agency, No. 178 Liberty street.

"The Beautiful"

Florence is the name given to that elegant piece of furniture—the household necessity—the Florence Sewing Machine, of which Messrs. Heckert & McKain, No. 8 Sixth street are the agents. Don't forget that the Florence is simple in construction, not easily put out of order and the easiest machine for learners to run. Drop in and see its workings at No. 8 Sixth street.

Messrs. Wm. Hespenheide & Co., No. 50 6th street, are ready to furnish their patrons with fine dress suits, business suits, promenade suits, or any other kind at the most moderate rates and in the most expeditious manner. The firm has long enjoyed a reputation second to none in the city and we do not know of a house that we can more heartily recommend.

The Duquesne Wagon Works

of Messrs. C. COLEMAN & SON, on Marion avenue Alleghe